DECEMBER, 1796.] THE [NUMBER 3464.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1796.

Philadelphia, December 7.

AUTHENTIC.

Tranſlation of a note from the Miniſter of the French Republic, to the Secretary of State of the United States.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

Legation of Philadelphia.

(No. 3.) The underſigned Miniſter Plenipotentiary having complained to the Secretary of State, that the Attorney of the United States had cauſed the privateer *La Vengeance* to be arreſted without an affidavit or other authentic teſtimony; on the 11th Auguſt 1795, the Secretary of State ſent him an anſwer which Mr. Troup had addreſſed to him, in the abſence of Mr. Harriſon, Diſtrict Attorney of New-York; in which is this paſſage—

"As to the ſuit againſt the privateer, it was commenced by Mr. Harriſon as Attorney for the diſtrict, upon an official diſcloſure to him, by the Spaniſh Conſul, of the evidence which led him to ſuppoſe the privateer had been fitted out and armed within the United States. Mr. Harriſon upon receiving this diſcloſure felt himſelf called upon by conſiderations, which, as a public officer, he could not reſiſt, to proceed againſt the privateer under the 3d ſection of the act of Congreſs, entituled An Act in addition to the act for the puniſhment of certain crimes againſt the United States, paſſed June 1794. This ſection works a forfeiture of the privateer, one half to the uſe of any perſon who ſhall give information of the offence, and the other half to the uſe of the United States. No perſon having appeared in quality of informer, to inſtitute the ſuit, Mr. Harriſon, according to the courſe of the common law, filed an information in behalf of the United States, ſolely againſt the privateer, as you will perceive by the copy of the information already tranſmitted to you. No law of the United States, and no law or uſage of this State, required the information to be founded upon any previous affidavit, or evidence of the truth of the matters alledged in it. The filing of an information is an act entirely in the diſcretion of the officer entruſted by law with the power of doing it; and if he ſhould abuſe his power, he ſtands upon the footing of all public officers who are guilty of malverſation in office. In the preſent inſtance, Mr. Harriſon has acted from the beſt of his judgment upon the duty of his office, after officially obtaining information from a public officer, who conceived himſelf likewiſe bound by a ſenſe of duty to communicate the information.

When the underſigned Miniſter Plenipotentiary renewed the charge on the 3d Vendemaire 4th year (24th September, 1795) to the Secretary of State, and ſtill complained that an affidavit was not required to cauſe a privateer to be arreſted—he expreſſed himſelf in theſe words:

"But I again renew the aſſertion, that an affidavit is not neceſſary for ordering the arreſt of a veſſel."

What is the law, what is the uſage, which eſtabliſhes the proſecution for reparation of an offence, before it be aſcertained that it has been committed; and what certainty then had the Attorney? His opinion! Upon what is it founded? The complaint of the Spaniſh agent, ſince there was not a ſingle affidavit.

Now, Sir, upon mere ſuſpicions which the enemy intereſt will not fail always to bring forward, the French privateers are to be ſubject to ſeizure! Such a meaſure tends to nothing leſs than to paralize the 17th art. of our treaty.

The Secretary of State, in reply, ſent to the underſigned Miniſter Plenipotentiary the copy of a letter from Mr. Harriſon, of the 3d October, 1795, in which is this remarable paſſage—"In this whole buſineſs, however, I have undoubtedly acted from my own opinion, founded upon ſuch evidence as came to my knowlege; and as in ſimilar caſes, I muſt neceſſarily, in the firſt inſtance, be unacquainted with the opinions and convictions of others, I know of no other rule by which I can be guided, *unleſs when I am honored with the directions of the Chief Executive Magiſtrate.*"

The Secretary of State thus cloſes his letter of the 16th of October, covering that of Mr. Harriſon—

"You will perceive that whatever may be the event of the ſuits pending in court concerning her [*the privateer*] and her prize, the public officer, Mr. Harriſon, is ſupported in his proceedings by the laws and uſages of this country, upon ſuch evidence and information as in the caſe referred to were produced."

(No. 4.) In virtue of this law the tribunals were only authoriſed to decide on caſes in which the neutrality of the United States ſhall have been conpromitted. Yet theſe tribunals conceived they had a right to pronounce upon prizes made by the French, in almoſt an indefinite manner. In the affair of Glaſs and Gibbs againſt the ſhip Betſey, the deciſion of which has been printed, the Supreme Court, pronounced, that the tribunals could decide whether a prize belonged to enemies or to neutrals. In the affair of Jooſt Janſon againſt the Dutch ſhip Vrouw Catharina Magdalena, it was decided, that the naturalization granted in the territories of France to American citizens, during the war, could not give them the right either of ſerving or of commanding on board of French privateers; that the prizes made by ſuch, although legally commiſſioned, were not valid; a diſtinction is eſtabliſhed between a legal and an illegal privateer; it was judged that they had a right to pronounce on this legality, and conſequently on the validity of the prizes; it was finally decided, that a prize made at ſea with the aſſiſtance of an illegal privateer, was void and ſhould be reſtored.

It was according to theſe firſt deciſions of the Supreme Court that the diſtrict Attorney of Virginia wrote officially, on the 28th March, 1794, to the Vice-Conſul at Norfolk—"No veſſel can be condemned as a prize but in Diſtrict Courts, which are the proper admiralties of the United States." The enemies of France underſtood, or did not underſtand this mode; but they availed themſelves of it; and in order to cauſe French privateers to be arreſted, they had recourſe to the law of of 5th June, 1794.

At this period, however, the law had put into the hands of government a ſufficient power for preventing the arming and equipping of privateers in the ports of the United States. By the letter of the Secretary of the Treaſury of the 4th of Auguſt 1793, the collectors of the cuſtoms were authoriſed, and even required, to viſit, in the ſtricteſt manner, not only all privateers, but all veſſels entering or going out of American ports. The law of 5th June authoriſed the Preſident to ſupport the exerciſe of theſe functions with military force. Of courſe, they did not neglect to viſit, with the greateſt rigor, all French veſſels, privateers and others, during their continuance in the ports of the United States, and at their departure. They did not quit theſe ports but under the eye and with the expreſs permiſſion of the officers of the government; for it had forbidden the collectors to clear them, if they committed the leaſt violation on the neutrality of the United States: in which caſe they might be ſeized and confiſcated. Yet, whether they had entered the ports of the United States armed, and alſo went out armed: or had ſince been armed for war in French ports, ſcarcely did one of their prizes enter but ſhe was arreſted by order of the federal court.

The proceedings were inſtituted and purſued without any of the forms for protecting citizens. As the underſigned Miniſter Plenipotentiary has ſaid, the the aſſertion of an enemy of the Republic was ſufficient for cauſing a prize to be ſeized, often the privateers which had brought her in, and ſometimes for the arreſt of her Capt. no proof was required from the enemy Conſul who inſtigated the arreſt; he was not obliged to give ſecurity for the damages which might reſult from the procedure, if it were unfounded; the Captain was not allowed to remain in poſſeſſion of his property, on giving ſecurity for its value; the prizes were not valued; they ſimply placed them in the hands of the officers of juſtice; rarely were they permitted to be ſold; and then the ſale was made with ſlowneſs, and not till the conſent of the two parties was obtained. In fine, when much delay and expence, notwithſtanding the ſhifts of a crafty chicanery, the complainants proved nothing they advanced, the prizes were adjudged to the captors, but refuſed indemnification for damages and loſſes occaſioned by this ſeizure.

The underſigned Miniſter Plenipotentiary knows but two affairs, that of *la Noſtra Senora del Carmeu*, at Rhode-Iſland, and that of la Princeſs des Aſturies, at New-York, where ſecurity was given by the party complaining, and where damages and intereſts were allowed to the Captors,—yet the tribunals have always allowed damages to the captured, when they have declared the prizes illegal. The leaſt pretext was ſufficient to obtain from a tribunal the arreſt of a prize; it was ſufficient to alledge that the privateer had taken one or two cannon, one or two barrels of powder, opened ſome port-holes in the territory of the United States.

In the affair of the two prizes of the French privateer Le citoyen de Marſeilles, which entered the port of Philadelphia, armed and commiſſioned, repaired in the ſame port, and ſent out under the eyes of the government, the only thing in queſtion was, that ſome port-holes were pretended to have been opened in the veſſel after her departure from Philadelphia; the court of Charleſton was of opinion that the holes had been opened, and condemned the two prizes. The ſuperior courts did not adopt this opinion, and the firſt ſentence was reverſed; but after how long a time, how much care, fatigue, pain and expence?

In the affair of the Princeſſe des Aſturies, at New-York, as will be ſeen hereafter, only two cannon and a ſcore of fuſees were in queſtion; behold what is called an armament, behold how words are abuſed!

Prizes have been arreſted under ſtill more frivolous pretexts. The privateer La Pariſienne had infringed a revenue law of the United States, ſhe was ſeized and condemned by the Diſtrict Court. This tribunal doubtleſs agreeable to rules preſcribed by the law, had reſtored this veſſel to her owners, on making them pay her value. The privateer, after having executed the ſentence of the Court, went out and made two conſiderable prizes; one was ſent into Charleſton and the other into Savanna. They were both arreſted at the inſtance of the Engliſh Conſuls, under the pretext that the tribunal had acted illegally, by reſtoring the confiſcated privateer;——that notwithſtanding this reſtitution and the payment of her value to the Treaſurer, ſhe had always remained the property of the United States, and could not make any lawful prize. This ridiculous aſſertion was ſeriouſly oppoſed in the Diſtrict and Circuit Courts, and in the Supreme Court of the United States; at the cloſe of the proceedings, which laſted near two years, the prizes were adjudged to the captors, but without allowing them damages.

In like manner, have been treated the rich and numerous prizes of the French privateers La Mere Michelle, Le Brutus, Le General Laveaux, et La Vengeur. The captors have gained their cauſes in three courts, and have not obtained damages.

Were it neceſſary to cite here all the vexatious proceedings, commenced againſt French veſſels, the underſigned Miniſter Plenipotentiary would be obliged to write a volume. He contents himſelf with adding to what he has juſt ſaid, the affair of the Vengeance and that of the Caſſius.

Affair of the Vengeance.

At the beginning 1794, the predeceſſor of the underſigned charged the Captain of La Dorade, a French Galliot, with a particular miſſion for St. Domingo. He ordered him to go to New-York with his Galliot, to take ſome powder which was at Sandy Hook on board the frigate *La Semillante*, belonging to the Republic, and which made part of her equipment, and to carry them to General Laveaux. This veſſel had formerly been armed for war; ſhe had been built with port-holes; conſequently ſhe attracted the particular attention of the government. Many difficulties were thrown in her way; but finally, after having ſubmitted to all the requiſite inſpections, ſhe ſailed with a formal clearance from the Collector of the Cuſtoms of Philadelphia. She went to New-York, where the Capt. acquitted himſelf of his miſſion, and thence to Port-de-Paix, where the powder was delivered to Gen. Laveaux. At that place this Galliot was ſold to an inhabitant of St. Domingo, who armed her, equipped her completely, partly at Port-de-Paix and partly at Cape-Francois. She was called *La Vengeance*, and given to Captain Perard, as commander, who ſailed from St. Domingo with a commiſſion in good form, and a crew entirely French, to cruiſe againſt the enemies of the Republic. A few days after her departure, ſhe captured a Spaniſh veſſel called the *Princeſſe des Aſturies*, laden with a rich cargo, and carried her into the port of New-York, in the ſummer of 1795.

The Spaniſh Conſul availing himſelf of the facility given him by the law of 5th June 1794, had the prize arreſted, under the pretext that the privateer had been armed in the United States, and we ſaw officers of the government appear to defend his aſſertion.—Mr. Harriſon, Attornay of the diſtrict of New-York, and Mr. Troup, Clerk of the Diſtrict, and Circuit Courts, to which appertained the deciſion of the cauſe.

It was under theſe auſpices, that the prize was arreſted, and that the Captain of the privateer ſaw himſelf obliged to defend her againſt the allegation of a pretended armament: But it was not ſufficient to have arreſted the prize, they muſt alſo attack the privateer. This did not fail to happen. Shortly after Mr. Harriſon, without laying aſide his office of Attorney for the captured, but acting in this inſtance in the name of the United States, informed againſt *La Vengeance*, and required her arreſt under the ſame pretext which he had uſed for arreſting her prize. This information was not founded upon any affidavit or material proof. But Mr. Attorney, according to his letter to the Secretary of State, had no need of any; he had ſeen in the hands of the Spaniſh Conſul documents ſufficient for having the prize condemned. In fine, not content with theſe meaſures, the ſame attorney, ſome time after, the two other cauſes being ſtill pending, exhibited a ſecond information againſt the privateer, and had her arreſted anew, for having exported arms in violation of a law of the United States, which was in force when the Vengeance ſailed from New-York. This information was made upon the ſimple declaration of Mr. Giles, marſhall of the court, who, as informer, was to have his part of the confiſcation. So that all the officers of the Diſtrict Court (except the Judge) were intereſted in the condemnation of the privateer or her prize. It is well to obſerve that during the courſe of the proceſs the monies ariſing from the ſale of the prize were depoſited in the hands of the clerk (attorney for the Spaniards) thoſe ariſing from the ſale of the prize in the hands of the *marſhal*, informer and intereſted in the confiſcation—ſo that their intereſt was to ſpin out theſe

cauſes by means of appeal; and ſo it has happened.

As this laſt information is here principally in queſtion, it is proper to enter into ſome details on the ſubject. It appeared in the allegation, that the privateer had exported from the United States two cannons, twenty muſkets, and fifty barrels of powder.

Two cannon and twenty muſkets could ſcarcely be an object of commercial ſpeculation. The exiſtence of the cannon has never been proved, and certainly whatever muſkets were found on board were only for the defence of the veſſel, without a wiſh to infringe the laws of the American government. The powder in truth was of the greateſt conſequence, but the Conſul of New-York haſtened to give his declaration under oath, and to prove by witneſſes, that this powder had been taken from on board La Semillante, and made part of her equipment. Mr. Harriſon did not yield to this evidence.

However, the three cauſes went on; but the yellow-fever which took place at New-York ſpun them out to conſiderable length. The judgment of the Diſtrict-Court was not given till November. In the mean time, an expreſs, which Capt. Berard had ſent to St. Domingo, on the firſt arreſt of his prize, had returned with papers proving, in the moſt convincing manner, that the Vengeur had arrived at Port-de-Paix without any armament or equipment whatever; and that ſhe had been ſold, armed and equipped wholly, and commiſſioned as a privateer, on the territory of the Republic. Theſe documents were, certificates of the general, the ordonnateur, &c. of the greater part of the principal officers of St. Domingo; the accounts of armament atteſted by all the providers, [fourniſſeurs] &c. the whole executed in the moſt authentic form.

The underſigned haſtened to communicate theſe documents to the Secretary of State of the United States, and to requeſt that he would order the Attorney of New-York diſtrict, to ſtay the proceedings he had inſtituted in the name of the Government. There was nothing done with them, and Mr. Harriſon continued his proſecution.

In fine, the moment came for deciding theſe three cauſes. They were pleaded with much preparation before the Diſtrict Court of New-York: The privateer was acquitted of the charge of illegally arming, and the prize adjudged to the captor. Mr. Harriſon did not appeal as to the privateer; but the cauſe of the prize was carried to the Circuit Court, and finally to the Supreme Court; and theſe two tribunals confirmed the ſentence of the Diſtrict Court.

As to the exportation, the judge was of opinion that the veſſel ſhould be condemned for it; and grounded his ſentence only on the article of 20 *muſkets*. Some of the attornies for the privateer had conſidered it as of ſo little conſequence, that they had not conceived it would be brought in queſtion; and had omitted to ſpeak of it in their pleadings. It was natural to appeal from ſuch a ſentence; the Conſul of New-York was the appellant, and required, agreeable to a law of Congreſs, that the veſſel ſhould be given up to him, under ſecurity, during the appeal; but he could not obtain it; the veſſel was ſold for leſs than a tenth part of the coſt of her armament; and the money was depoſited till the concluſion of the proceſs.

The Circuit Court, as was expected, ſet aſide the ſentence which condemned the privateer; but Mr. Harriſon, not content with all he had hitherto done, immediately appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, which was not more favourable to him, and confirmed the ſentence of the Circuit Court. The government, notwithſtanding the repreſentations of the underſigned Miniſter Plenipotentiary, took a decided part in the appeal, and gave it in charge to Mr. Lee, the Attorney-General, to argue —which he did with much eloquence, but with the ſucceſs ſuch a cauſe merited.

Affair of the Caſſius.

In the month of Thermidor, of the 3d year, (Auguſt 1795) the *Le Caſſius*, belonging to the Republic, commanded by Capt. Davis, and ſent by General Laveaux to the underſigned Miniſter Plenipotentiary, on a particular miſſion, requiring her immediate return to St. Domingo, was ſeized in virtue of an order from the Diſtrict Court of the United States, for the State of Pennſylvania, and her Captain was arreſted at the ſuit of a Merchant of Philadelphia, to anſwer for a pretended illegal capture, made in virtue of his commiſſion, and out of the juriſdiction of the United States.

The underſigned Miniſter Plenipotentiary complained of this violation of the treaties and of the law of nations, and requeſted the government to cauſe, as ſoon as poſſible, the releaſe of the Corvette *Le Caſſius* and her Captain. He conceived himſelf ſo much the more grounded in this requeſt, as he knew that a like interpoſition was not new in the annals of the United States; as he knew that the Executive power of the State of Pennſylvania had interpoſed in a ſimilar caſe, and in the ſame manner, in favour of the ſtate of Virginia, and as this meaſure, dictated by a profound knowledge of the law of nations and of the reciprocal duties of nations, had been approved and ratified by the tribunals, organs of the law. *(a)* But Mr. Randolph, Secretary of State of the United States, replied to the underſigned on the 15th Auguſt, 1795—"As long as the queſtion is in the hands of our courts, the Executive cannot withdraw it from them."

The underſigned inſiſting, on the 1ſt Fructidor, in the 3d year (18th Auguſt, 1795) expreſſed himſelf in theſe terms, "I do not know nor ought I to know other than the government of the United States; I cannot under any ſhape admit the competency of your tribunals, in the different circumſtances which ariſe on the execution or inexecution of the treaties. If theſe tribunals are the firſt to violate them, I can only addreſs myſelf to the government for reparation of that violation; otherwiſe it would be to render the agents of the French government—the French government itſelf, amenable to theſe tribunals; which would be to reverſe principles." Informed that the Caſſius and her Captain might be liberated on giving ſecurity, the underſigned requeſted, by the ſame letter, that the government of the United States would itſelf furniſh this ſecurity; and knowing that the Supreme Court of the United States, which was then in Seſſion, had the power in certain caſes of arreſting the proceedings of the inferior courts, on their ſignifying to them a prohibition, he ſuggeſted to the Secretary! to adopt this ſure and prompt method to put an end to this vexatious procedure. Both theſe requeſts were refuſed. The Captain of the *Le Caſſius* then addreſſed himſelf to the Supreme Tribunal, requeſted the prohibition, and obtained it. The Diſtrict Court was enjoined immediately to ſtop the proceedings which had been commenced, and to liberate Capt. Davis and his veſſel.

But the very inſtant in which the *marſhal* was deſired to execute the order of the Supreme Court, he had already in poſſeſſion a new order from another tribunal (the Circuit Court) enjoining him to arreſt the veſſel *anew*, upon the charge of an Engliſh Merchant and naturaliſed American, ſtating that the veſſel had been formerly armed in the United States; and conſequently requeſted that ſhe ſhould be confiſcated, one moiety to himſelf, the other moiety to the government. The underſigned being uninformed whether this veſſel had ever been armed in the ports of the United States, he was alſo aſſured that ſome individuals had only attempted to put on board arms and ammunition, and which they were prevented from doing at the time; but he takes upon him to affirm, that ſince this veſſel has become the property of the French republic—Gen. Laveaux armed and equipped her wholly at St. Domingo; and that at her arrival here, ſhe had not a cannon or pound of powder which had not been put on board her in the territory of France. This new order was ſigned by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court (in quality of Circuit Judge) who having already ordered the prohibition in the firſt inſtance, muſt have known very well that this veſſel was the property of the French republic; and who muſt alſo have known that the Circuit Court was not competent to this proceeding; which the law and uſage have conſtantly attributed to the diſtrict tribunals. But the Diſtrict Court then ſat but once a year at Philadelphia; its approaching yet diſtant ſeſſion was to be at York-Town, and the proſecutor had adopted this round about mode, to take away every means from the French Republic of obtaining reſtitution of her veſſel, legally, before the expiration of near a year. In the interval, ſhe was to rot at the quays of Philadelphia. This has taken place. The underſigned, from a ſpirit of conciliation, made an uſeleſs attempt with one of the Judges of the Circuit Court to obtain the liberation of the veſſel, on giving ſecurity; the reply was, that the Judge could do nothing of himſelf; that the court when aſſembled could alone determine.

The underſigned Miniſter Plenipotentiary, made new repreſentations to the Secretary of State of the United States upon the foregoing facts. Mr. Pickering, then Secretary of State, in his anſwer of 1ſt Auguſt 1795—repeats this phraſe of Mr. Randolph. "As long as the queſtion is in the hands of our courts, the Executive cannot withdraw it from them," adding thereto this remarkable expreſſion; "and therefore is not chargeable with ſuffering a violation of the treaties exiſting between the two Republics." The underſigned complained that the new ſuit commenced againſt the Caſſius had been carried to an incompetent tribunal, and in the ſame letter, of 1ſt Auguſt, 1795, the Secretary of State replied on this head to the underſigned, "the Counſel, who have told you that ſuch is the law, have led you into an error," &c.—maintaining the competency of the tribunal.

The underſigned Miniſter, in theſe circumſtances, ſaw himſelf obliged to diſarm the veſſel, to diſcharge the crew, that during theſe tranſactions he had ſupported at great expence, and abandoned the Caſſius to the government of the United States—proteſting againſt the illegality of her arreſt.

The underſigned Miniſter is not acquainted with the details of what happened ſince that time relative to this affair; he only knows that in the month of October laſt, the Circuit Court declared itſelf incompetent, notwithſtanding the aſſertion of the Secretary of State, and quaſhed all the proceedings. In conſequence, the Secretary offered him the Caſſius; as if, after having detained, in contempt of treaties, a ſtate veſſel, after having left her to rot in port, the government of the United States were not to anſwer, both for the violation of the treaties, and for the damages the Caſſius has ſuſtained.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

(a) Simon Nathan verſus the commonwealth of Virginia, Dallas's Reports, page 77.

BREMEN, Sept. 12.

(*From the Moniteur.*)

We have for ſome time paſt read in the papers which we receive from France, that many political changes of great importance are about to take place relative to ſome of the cities of this circle. The German papers ſeem nearly the echo of them; indeed they are the vehicles employed to propagate or produce theſe reports.

It is in agitatation to tranſfer Hamburgh, and perhaps the cities of Lubeck and Bremen, under one or more foreign dominions.

There are perſons perſuading others that the King of Pruſſia is negociating with France to effect theſe changes; that all thoſe cities which are called Free and Imperial cities, from the Circle of Franconia to that of Lower Saxony, ſhall be put under the power of the King of Pruſſia and other Sovereigns. That there can be no doubt of ſuch plans being in agitation, conſidering the late attempt on Nuremberg, and the propoſitions of Frederick William to the city of Frankfort. That the Directory of the French Republic, deſirous of ſhutting up the mouths of the rivers Elbe and Weſer to the navigation and trade of England, will for the accompliſhment of that object agree to the aggrandizement of the King of Pruſſia.

Theſe rumours appear indeed very extraordinary, and more or leſs alarm the Circle of Lower Saxony. They certainly receive ſome credit. Nevertheleſs we can hardly imagine that the French Directory will eaſily determine to ſacrifice the Hans Towns to the convenience of the moment, becauſe the independence of theſe cities is of great importance to the French Republic; and this importance is not founded upon preſent intereſt, but is eſſential and laſting.

Let us ſuppoſe that the cities of Lubeck, Bremen and Hamburgh, ſhould fall to the lot of Pruſſia, or of Denmark, and that by a chain of events France ſhould be involved in a war with Pruſſia, England and other powers.

Under this ſuppoſition, how would France procure the means of war with reſpect to its navy, proviſions and neceſſaries of every kind, which ſhe is accuſtomed to derive from the north of Europe? In the preſent war how would they procure the means and reſources for its trade? What other power would ſupply its armies and immenſe population with proviſions?

Can any one deny that it is by means of theſe cities in time of war, and even in time of peace, France communicates with Denmark, Sweden, Ruſſia, Poland, Pruſſia, and with all the north part of Germany? Will any one deny that during a war with England they are not neceſſary to communicate with the United State of America?

At all times theſe cities muſt be neceſſary to the nations in the South of Europe, but particularly to France. How then can the Directory ſhut its eyes to ſo many advantages which are to be derived from them? No—it never can be miſled by any preſent advantage. It would be purchaſing the inactivity of the King of Pruſſia, or rather his perſeverance in the conditions of the peace he has made with the Republic, at too dear a rate. How would the Republic be recompenſed for ſo many millions, derived from the balance of her trade with the Hans Towns?

Whatever, therefore, are the rumours reſpecting the projected invaſion of Hamburg, and other ſiſter cities, it is now natural to ſuppoſe that France, far from attempting any thing againſt their independence, will conſider the aſſurance of it, when a peace takes place with the Germanic body, as the intereſt of the Republic, and the beſt policy it can adopt. It is a truth which certainly cannot eſcape the French government, for it better knows than any one elſe, that the Hans Towns are in the North, with reſpect to France, the ſame at Genoa in the South. There can be no fear that it will ſo far injure France as to ſacrifice to the mere convenience of the moment theſe important intereſts, which are founded upon every relation of political advantage. It would be calumniating the Directory to ſuppoſe ſuch a thing.

SALEM November 22.

Sailing of a Spaniſh fleet.

Capt. Mugford arrived here on Sunday laſt, from Cadiz. He ſailed the 26th Sept. in company with a Spaniſh fleet of 22 ſail of the line and 18 frigates and ſloops of war, reported to be bound to Carthagena. It was alſo ſaid, that at Carthagena they were to be joined by 7 ſail of the line, and to ſail for Toulon. The Admiral's ſhip carried 152 guns.

While Capt. Mugford lay at Cadiz, two Portugueſe armed ſhips of about 500 tons each, from the Brazils, were ſent in there as prizes. They were very valuable, and were captured by a French privateer ſchooner of 16 guns, ſaid to be in part owned by Capt. Barney.

BOSTON, November 21.

By the brig Induſtry, Capt. Mirack, 32 days from Liſbon, we have received accounts, that two days before he left Liſbon the Britiſh Packet had arrived from Gibraltar, which brought the alarming intelligence, that the combined French and Spaniſh fleets had taken Admiral Jarvis, with 7 ſail of the line, frigates, and all the tranſports, laden with troops and proviſions, in the Straits, bound for Gibraltar, and had brought them into Alicant.——The Packet having touched at Liſbon, ſailed immediately for England.

At Liſbon, while the Induſtry lay there, intelligence had arrived, which ſtated that a Spaniſh army was on its march for the frontiers of Portugal; ſome people had affirmed that they had actually arrived; the utmoſt terror prevailed; the Engliſh influence was rapidly declining, while the oppreſſed patriots came from their concealment, and talked boldly on the impolicy of Engliſh councils, and painted in ſtrong and forcible colours the approaing ruin of the country, unleſs reſource was had to immediate pacification.

☞ By the accounts brought by Captain Stimpſon, from Belfaſt, it appears that Ireland is on the point of taking her ſtation, among the nations of Europe.—The ariſtocrats, apprehenſive of the revolutionary movements, have converted that beautiful Iſland into a Priſon; the whip and the axe of the executioner are at work, while the cries of anguiſh and diſtreſs are heard throughout the land. The people are bound in fetters, which immediately, exerting the energies of Sampſon, they will rend as if made of flax.—Ireland is oppreſſed, but her exertions will on that accounnt be more terrible—if you diffuſe powder in the open air, 'tis harmleſs, but if you compreſs its energies, it will tear Mountains.

SHIPWRECK!

By letters from Portſmouth, received yeſterday, we learn that Capt. Gibbs arrived here on Sunday laſt, 6 days from Halifax—who informs, that a large ſhip, from Leith, Scotland, with paſſengers on board, belonging to Boſton, (he thinks ſhe is called the Betſey) was caſt away on the Iſle Sabie. The people in all probability will be ſaved, but veſſel loſt.—The merchants at Halifax ſent a veſſel to aſſiſt the unfortunates; after having landed three men, the veſſel was neceſſiated through ſtreſs of weather, to return without effecting any relief. There were ſome women and children, paſſengers. A government veſſel, it was ſuppoſed, would be diſpatched to take them off.

November 23.

Commercial.

Copy of a letter, from S. Cabot, Eſq; to Meſſrs. E. Davis and Son of this town, dated London, Sept. 24, 1796.

"I avail myſelf of the firſt opportunity to hand yon a liſt of ſeveral cafes that cannot be decided until there is produced here the proceſs or proceedings of the courts in the Weſt-Indies, Bermuda, &c. verified by the ſignature of the Regiſter Court where trial was had. The larger part of the adjudicated cauſes will be delayed for want of proper documents. The Board of Commiſſioners has been completed by the election of Mr. Trumbull; they advertiſe to meet on the 10th Oct. next."

Liſt—Brigs Friendſhip, and cargo; Speedwell, do; ſchrs. Ann, and cargo; Neuter, do; America, do; and ſloop Neptune and cargo—of Boſton.

November 28.

By an arrival from Cadiz, on Friday, 42 days, we learn, that war was concluded there the 14th Oct. between Spain and England; that the Spaniſh fleet which ſailed from Cadiz, Oct. 1, conſiſting of 20 men of war, 4 frigates and three ſloops, bound up the Streights, had fell in with and captured three Britiſh frigates and tranſports, of Admiral Jarvis's, and ſent them into Alicant, where the fleet had all arrived ſafe, and that a Britiſh tranſport had been ſent into Cadiz, taken by a Spaniſh frigate.

Extract of a letter from St. Ubes to a gentleman belonging to Portſmouth.

Accounts are received here that the French and Spaniſh fleets have taken Admiral Jarvis's fleet with a number of tranſports in the Mediterranean: It is univerſally believed at Liſbon, they were in hourly expectation of a viſit from the French.

On Saturday laſt, the Legiſlature of this commonwealth, having finiſhed the buſineſs of their ſeſſion, adjourned to the laſt Wedneſday in January next.

Laſt evening arrived brig Sally, Capt. Blanchard, 40 days from London.—She brought, however, no later papers than we had already received.

From Liſbon.

Capt. Dagget arrived here yeſterday, after a paſſage of 36 days from Liſbon. By him we did expect a confirmation of the capture of part of Jarvis's ſquadron.—But although he left Liſbon 5 days later than Capt. Myrick (who brought the report) he heard nothing of the kind till he arrived in Boſton. He confirms the account of a declaration of war by Spain againſt England, and of the ſailing of a large Spaniſh fleet up the Mediterranean.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29.

Almoſt every arrival from Europe announces ſome new ſucceſs in abridging the commerce of Great-Britain. The treaty with the King of Naples ſeems indeed to have had that object principally in view—the Engliſh can now enter ſcarcely a ſingle port between Gibraltar and the Gulf of Venice. Corſica, and a ſmall port in the Tuſcan territory, port Farrajo, are all the harbours left to their ſhipping, and the latter was ſeized by force, by way of retaliation for the ſeizure of Leghorn by the French.

December 3.

The account of the recent capture of American veſſels by the Algerines comes by the way of Norfolk; but notwithſtanding this, there is ſome ground to apprehend it true. It is known that a ſingular fatality has attended the remittance to Algiers, ſtipulated by treaty for the redemption of our priſoners. For want of caſh, government was obliged to ſell ſtock; to get a good price, it was ſold in Europe. After ſeveral diſappointments in obtaining payments of bills received for that ſtock, part of the money was obtained; and for a part of it, bills were taken on Leghorn, which fell due about the time or ſomething after the French took poſſeſſion of that City. Whether they were all paid or not, is not known; the account from Norfolk ſays, Mr. Barlow had been to Leghorn and obtained 100,000 dollars.

On the firſt failure of payment to the Dey of Algiers, at the time ſtipulated, he complained, and was about ſending out his cruiſers to take American veſſels; but on the promiſe of additional ſums of money, he gave further time for the arrival of the remittance. That time probably elapſed before the money arrived; and it is probable indeed that the full ſum is not yet paid. This renders the Norfolk news likely to be true.

We deem it our duty to the merchants to publiſh thus far the grounds of our opinion. The trade of the United States to the Streights would probably be doubled and trebled, while Engliſh veſſels are ſhut out of the Italian ports. Trade will go on, if not by a direct route in Britiſh veſſels, it will ſeek a circuitous route by neutral ports and veſſels. This circumſtance will render a rupture with Algiers at this time peculiarly unfortunate.

SAVANNAH, October 21.

Yeſterday arrived Captain Stubbs, 32 days from Hiſpaniola, who has obligingly handed the following intelligence: That about five weeks ſince a regiment, compoſed of whites and blacks, was ordered by the new French Commiſſioners of Aux Cays, againſt Jeremie, which they attacked, but met a very warm reception from their forts, which obliged them to retreat with a conſiderable loſs back to Aux Cays. In conſequence of their ill ſucceſs, an order was iſſued for every 10th man to be immediately ſhot. They received this order; but before it could be put in execution, they roſe, took poſſeſſion of the fort, and maſſacred every perſon in it. In the fray, an American Captain was wounded in the knee, and one of the commiſſioners was killed—two others made their eſcape. On the arrival of Gen. Rigaud from Tiberoon Bay, peace was again reſtored.

STAUNTON, November 18.

On the 15th inſt. a certain Jacob Steely, merchant from Wythe county, on his way to the northward, was murdered within half a mile of Grenville, a ſmall town in Auguſta county, Virginia, and his mare and ſaddle bags taken. From the beſt information the beaſt taken is a ſorrel mare, with a white face, and carries her tail a little to one ſide. The murderer is ſuppoſed to be from North-Carolina, Surry county, from a certain patent found in a budget that he had left.—He is a man about five feet ten inches high, ſlender made, black hair, had on a ſailor's jacket, he had a ſhort gun and piſtol, on the end of the ram rod is a piece of horn; he has paſſed by the name of Hall Lee, but probably fictitious; from all probability he took a conſiderable ſum. It is hoped that the citizens will uſe their exertions towards ſecuring ſaid murderer, ſo that he may be brought to the puniſhment which he juſtly deſerves.

The editors have been informed that whoever apprehends ſaid murderer, and ſecures him, will receive a very generous reward, as the inhabitants of Staunton and its vicinity are determined to make up a large ſubſcription.

BALTIMORE, November 26.

Extract of a letter from an American citizen, dated Paris, September 26.

"I preſume you will have already learned that the Britiſh Miniſter has ſolicited one of the Grenvilles to appear here as Envoy, to demand Peace—This is an indiſputable fact; but various are the ſpeculations it has occaſioned amongſt the politicians; ſome ſay he will not be received, and it is aſſerted that unleſs England renounces all her conqueſts, not only made from France, but alſo from Holland, no other terms will be liſtened to by the Directory: that this is their determination I have certain reaſons to believe. In the mean time the grand intention of this government proceeds, is the unerring certainty, every day developes itſelf more and more, and without a doubt England will ſhortly ſee itſelf expelled from every port in Europe, from Archangel to Conſtantinople. This immenſe project will ſerve more to humble that proud nation than any other can poſſibly do. Already the Italian and Spaniſh ports are cloſed againſt her; Portugal muſt follow, indeed it is poſitively aſſerted that that monarchy is once more to be reunited to Spain, in return not only for St. Domingo and Louiſiana (both ceded to France) but as an equivalent for entering into the war. Holland has juſt cloſed her ports againſt Britiſh manufactures, ſo alſo has Hamburgh, and it is ſaid that Denmark and Sweden are ſhortly to enter the liſt. This is a grand maſter ſtroke of the French Directory, and worthy their genius.—I am told, as matter of fact, that Gen. Hoche is unremitting in his exertions to prepare every thing for an invaſion, that he does not heſitate to avow the deſign, but the points from whence it is intended are profound ſecrets; he is to command in chief. In the mean time, whilſt the Republican arms have, in a few months conquered Italy, they have experienced a fatal reverſe under Jourdan; it is a curious thing to obſerve the ſame fortune experienced by the two oppoſite Generals, Jourdan and Wurmſer, at the ſame period, both carrying every thing before them, ſnatched at the ſame moment from the arms of victory, and hurled into the extreme of misfortune. Jourdan after a ſucceſſion of victories, and having penetrated almoſt to Ratiſbon, is all at once ſtopped ſhort, his army cut to pieces, obliged to retrogade through an enemy's country an immenſe diſtance, purſued with the moſt unremitting induſtry, the ſhattered remains of his forces not only deſtroyed by the purſuing enemy, but even butchered by the peaſantry; finally, after abandoning all his conqueſts, placing himſelf under the cannon of Duſſeldorff, at the very ſame time Wurmſer deſcends from the Tyrol, with the beſt appointed army yet ſent into the field by the Emperor—he triumphs over every oppoſition, he divides his forces; with one part he relieves Mantua, with the other threatens to annihilate the army of Buonaparte, this illuſtrious general, this general unequalled in the records of hiſtory, attacks with conſummate ſkill one of theſe grand diviſions, each ſuperior to his own, and gains a decided victory; without breathing he turns upon the other, over which he is alike victorious; he purſues the ſtroke for a ſucceſſion of weeks, never ceaſes day and night in following up the blow, and finally all that remains of that immenſe army, under the command of Wurmſer, is a few thouſand broken down troops, cooped up in the very city which they had before relieved, and where the inevitable fate of becoming priſoners of war now awaits them.

Moreau on his ſide has done a vaſt deal—compelling the Elector of Bavaria to conclude an ignominious peace; has taken a ſtrong army off the Republic. It is ſuppoſed that Prince Charles will now return from the purſuit of Jourdan, to oppoſe the further progreſs of Moreau—in the mean time, immenſe reinforcements marched from all quarters to unite with Jourdan; 30,000 men, under the command of Bournonville, are already at the point of a junction with him, and will no doubt enable that army again to act offenſively, whilſt Buonaparte, having nothing more to fear on the ſide of Italy, and being already at Trente, muſt, if neceſſary, unite with Moreau in ſpite of all oppoſition. On the whole, this has already proved the bloodieſt campaign recorded in hiſtory; nevertheleſs bloody as it has proved, and as it yet appears to become, the Emperor ſeems to have no inclination to make peace! To conclude my political information at preſent, we are informed, that although Mr. Pitt has appointed an envoy to treat with the Directory, he is in fact as little diſpoſed for peace as before; but as he knows the *ſtatu quo* will be inſiſted upon, not only reſpecting France, but her allies, whilſt at the ſame time the Republic will never yield up Belgium—he will have this pretext for throwing off perſonal reſponſibility, placing it upon Parliament, preſerving his power, and continuing the war.—If any more events happens before I cloſe this letter, I intend to add it for your information.

Sept. 28.

P. S. The Directory have recommended to the Council of Five Hundred to paſs a law, by which all liquidated claims upon government ſhall hereafter be taken in payment for every kind of national property; it it'expected the law will paſs

We are this day informed that our government has broke the treaty with this country, having given orders that no more Engliſh prizes ſhould be diſpoſed of in our ports—as this intelligence comes officially to the Directory, already irritated on account of the Engliſh treaty, and other matters, we Americans are under great apprehenſions of ſhortly experiencing further difficulties; nothing contributes ſo much to my remains of confidence, as the well known popularity of Mr. Munroe with this adminiſtration.

Philadelphia, December 7.

Both Houſes of the Legiſlature of the United States having formed Quorums, the Preſident will meet them this day, at twelve o'Clock.

By Yeſterday's Mail.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

Yeſterday the ſhip Caroline arrived here in 36 days from Havre, in France. The accounts by her are, that the Lower Rhine, having been ſtrongly reinforced, aſſumed offenſive operations, attacked the Archduke's army, defeated it with great ſlaughter, and made many priſoners. The army of Italy ſtill continued to gain freſh ſucceſſes.

NEW-YORK, December 5.

The Britiſh packet brought us no paper later than the 11th of October, and we have already had to the 14th, by the Alliance from Liverpool. The following extracts, however, are from letters of dates three days later—They were received by the Sally, arrived at Boſton, and are from a gentleman of reſpectability, of this city, now in London, to his correſpondents here.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

"This day the Miniſter, Lord Malmeſbury, ſat off for Paris. Much is ſaid about the appearances of peace; but nobody ſeems to know—There are certainly many important points for diſcuſſion, and muſt take up ſome time; and the ſtate of things, one would think, would compel both parties to be MODERATE; but there is no accounting for national pride and prejudices. I think that the winter will certainly cloſe the war, though many think otherwiſe."

From the ſame Oct. 17.

"I have no news to adviſe of further than I had written the 15th. Lord Malmeſbury has gone for Paris, and will probably get over the Channel *this day*. Much conjecture and anxiety prevails; there does not ſeem to be any well made opinions. It is talked of that Mr. Pitt, inſtead of borrowing this year, is to lay a tax on all the capital of the nation equal to his wants, and thirty-five millions are ſaid to be neceſſary."

To be Sold at Private Sale,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

TWO tracts of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Buckingham, within a quarter of a mile of Buckingham Meeting-houſe, convenient to ſchools, &c. Said tracts are divided by the Old York road, the one containing ſeventeen and a half acres of land, on which is erected a two ſtory ſtone meſſuage, thirty-two feet by twenty, a log kitchen adjoining, a newly erected two ſtory ſtone ſhop, ſtone barn, ſtabling, and convenient out houſes, an excellent orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, containing about eighty trees, nearly ſeven acres of watered meadow, the remainder plough land, in good condition, a well of water with a pump therin and a ſtream running near the door; the other tract on the oppoſite ſide of ſaid road contains about twenty-five acres, nine or ten of which is cleared, a part whereof is watered meadow, on which is erected a two ſtory ſtone houſe, a ſhop adjoining, a frame barn, and a log tenement, a well of good water convenient to the houſe; the land which is cleared is in good order, in a thriving part of the country, and valuable neighbourhood; either of ſaid tracts would well accomodate many kinds of mechanicks. Alſo a tract of wood land well timbered, ſituate in Solebury townſhip, one mile and three quarters from the before mentioned tracts, containing about ſeventeen acres. The whole will be ſold together or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes,

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Buckingham, Bucks county ‖
11th mo. 30th, 1796. t. f.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, 6 ſheep and 3 lambs; they are marked with a hole in each ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOSHUA WOOD.

Nov. 29, 1796.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on the 21ſt of September, a bound girl, named Sarah Newton, about ſeven years of age, fair complexion, black hair and dark eyes; had on a ſtriped cotton ſhort gown and brown petticoat, when ſhe went away. Whoever takes up ſaid girl, and brings her to me, at No. 143, North Front-ſtreet, ſhall receive the above reward, but no charges.

JOHN PATTERSON.

Philadelphia, December 7, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *William Himes*, late of Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all thoſe having demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to

HANNAH HIMES, } *Adminiſtrat.*
JOHN ROBERTS, }

October 27th, 1796.

FOR SALE.

A large FERRY BOAT, forty-three feet long, eight and half feet wide, with large iron hinges, and fall at each end, built of white oak, double bottom, each side is of one solid plank, but two years old, and little worse of wear, will carry four horses, waggon and cord of wood across the river Schuylkill.

Likewise, a log waggon, convenient for a saw-mill. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying at the Spring mill. PAUL & LIVEZEY.

Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county, Nov. 29th. t. b. c. t. f.

To be sold at public vendue,

On the premises, on Thursday, the 22d day of December next, at 12 o'clock,

A PLANTATION, situate in the township of Warwick, in Bucks county, containing one hundred and seventy-one acres and three quarters of land; there are on the premises a stone dwelling-house, with two rooms on the first floor, and three on the second, a stone kitchen and milk-house, a log barn, convenient stabling, with an apple orchard, about ninety acres of the land are cleared and in cultivation, is fertile, and well adapted to the growth of every kind of grain, about sixteen thereof good meadow, and about ten acres may be made in addition, there being a constant stream of water running through the same, the reminder well timbered woodland. The situation is pleasant, agreeable and healthy, adjoining the Bethlehem road, about 25 miles from Philadelphia, and one and an half from Doyle's-town, opposite Barclay's grist and oil mills, and bordering on the Neshaminy creek. There are several places of worship, both English and German in the neighbourhood. Due attendance and an indisputable title will be given on the spot, by

JONATHAN DUNGAN.

Nov. 29th. *

To be Sold, at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE Plantation, situate in New-London township, Chester county, about 2 miles from New-London Cross-Roads, and 16 from Wilmington; containing about 207 acres, about 30 of which is good meadow, a large proportion of wood, and the remainder arable land, of a good quality, well watered; there are on the premises a good 2 story log house, and new barn, 46 by 30 feet, two good apple orchards, and a well of excellent water before the door.

Also, 28 acres of woodland, altogether of young thriving chesnut, lying about 3 miles from the above plantation, which will be sold seperate, or together with the above, as may best suit those inclined to purchase. Any person on application to the subscriber, living on the premises, may know the terms.

DAVID JARRET.

11th mo. 15th. *

FOR SALE.

A SMALL plantation, containing forty-six acres and some perches, situated 17 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and adjoining the Reading road and Spring-Town; on the premises are a good house, a stone barn, a well of durable water, with a milk-house at the door, a good bearing orchard, with a quantity of meadow, and some woodland; the soil is good for winter or summer grain. For further particulars, enquire of MAGDALENE SUPPLEE, on the premises, or ABRAHAM SUPPLEE, near the Methodist meeting-house on Skippack road, twenty miles from Philadelphia.

Nov. 29th, 1796. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Northampton township, Bucks county, an old Grey MARE, about 15 hands high, a brown star in her forehead, and supposed to be 14 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be sold, as the law directs. CARRET DUNGAN.

11th mo, 24th, 1796. ¶

THIS is forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on a note for one hundred and twenty-four pounds nine shillings and an half penny, bearing date the 10th day of November, 1796, given by me Jacob Stigers to Michael Ryine, the value of which I never received.

JACOB STIGERS.

Lancaster county, Nov. 28th. *

Six Cents Reward.

RAN-AWAY on the 29th ult. from the subscriber, living in Goshen township, Chester county, an apprentice lad, named WILLIAM CINSER, about 17 years of age, a short thick set fellow, round visage, short brown hair; had on a hunting shirt, cloth jacket and tow trowsers, when he went away.

Whoever takes up the said apprentice, and brings him home, shall be entitled to the above reward, but no charges.

SAMUEL GARRET, junr.

Nov. 30. †

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to the Goldsmith's business. Enquire of the printers hereof.

May 25. t. f.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable plantation, situate in Sadsbury township, Lancaster county, about a mile from the Gap tavern, containing above 200 acres with the allowance, there are on the prepremises a very good dwelling-house, and a sufficient quantity of other buildings in tolerable good repair, the soil is naturally good, and a part of it has been lately limed, there is a good lime-kiln on the place, and plenty of limestone near the farm: The situation is very pleasant and healthy; it is exceedingly well watered, and would suit to divide into two small farms, and will be sold separate, if the purchaser chuses. The title is good; the terms of sale and a further description of the place may be had by applying to *Francis Bailey*, Printer in Philadelphia, or to *James Thompson*, at his Mill near the premises.—Possession may be had at any time before the first of April next, at which time, if not sold, it will be let on the shares.

November 22, 1796.

WANTED,

A Steady middle aged woman, to assist in a family in the country. One that can be well recommended may hear of a good place, on application to the Printers. The highest wages will be given.

Nov. 21, 1796.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Newlin township, Chester county, about the first of Seventh Month last, an old grey and white HORSE, formerly raised there. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold to defray expences, by RICHARD BERNARD.

11th mo. 14th. 1796. ‖

THE public are cautioned against receiving from Isaac Clawson, of Bucks county, 2 separate notes, drawn by the subscriber, in favour of said Clawson, one for five pounds, payable the 15th inst. one other, payable the 1st of April next, for seventeen pounds ten shillings! which two said notes I never have had value for, nor will pay, as they were fraudulently obtained.

JOSEPH MATHEWS.

Philadelphia, Nov. 20th, 1796.

To be Sold by Private Sale,

And possession given at any time between the date hereof and the first of April next,

A PLANTATION or tract of land, situated in the township of West Caln, Chester county, within 1 mile of Peter Whitaker's tavern, on the old Lancaster road, leading from Philadelphia to Lancaster, 40 miles from Philadelphia, 2 miles from the turnpike road, within one mile of a good merchant mill and saw mill, within two miles of Samuel Downing's iron works, bounded by land of the widow Pierce, Abraham Jefferies and others, containing 179 acres, of which there is and may be made twenty acres of meadow, the greater part of which may be watered, and between eighty and a hundred acres, under excellent timber. On the premises is an orchard of excellent grafted fruit, with many other fruit trees, a two story log house and barn, and a spring-house, with a never failing spring. The land lays high, and consequently pleasant and healthy, level and easy to be tilled. Enquire of the subscriber, living in Edgmont township, Delaware county, within one mile and a half of Middletown Friends Meeting-house, 3 miles of the Rising Sun tavern upon the Strasburgh road, leading from Philadelphia to the Turks-Head. The conditions of sale will be made easy, by

NATHANIEL HOLLINGSWORTH.

11th mo. 13th, 1796. t. f.

REMOVAL.

ABBOT & SIMPSON,

TAKE the liberty of informing their friends in particular, and the public in general, that they have removed from No. 57, to 80, North Second-street, where they have for sale, a large quantity, and a very great variety of queens-ware, and glass, just imported in the ships Willian Penn, Ceres and Hebe, from London; the Birmingham Packet, Amiable, Catherine, Adrastus, Patty, and Friendship, from Liverpool, consisting of elegant enamelled wedgwood table services, compleat, of a variety of patterns—likewise enamelled, coloured and plain queens-ware of almost every description; also an assortment of the very best double japanned tea trays and waiters of different sizes and patterns; where merchants, captains of vessels, country store-keepers, and the public in general, may have their orders executed with the greatest punctuality, on the most reasonable terms (wholesale and retail) for cash, or approved notes of a short date.

P. S. Mr. Simpson is just returned from the different manufactories (in England) where he has been making the above selection, and establishing such a correspondence as will always insure to them goods of the first quality.

Philadelphia, Oct. 17, 1796. tbctC.

Meadow for Sale.

MEADOW on Shivers's Island for sale. Apply to JAMES WILKINS, No. 14, Chesnut-street.

Sept. 28th, 1796. t.f

In Chancery of New-Jersey.

John Platt, Henry Appleton, Sampson Wright, Henry Chapman, and John Prothers, executors of William Neate, deceased,
against
Garret Rapalji, and Helena his wife.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issuing out of the High Court of Chancery of the state of New-Jersey, directed to me, the subscriber, High Sheriff of the county of Morris, in the said state, and in pursuance of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, I shall expose to sale, at public vendue and out-cry, on Tuesday, the 21st day of March next, all those certain MESSUAGES, IRON-WORKS, MILLS, and LANDS adjoining thereto, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, situate, lying and being at the head of Muskinninkunk river, in the counties of Morris and Sussex, in the said state of New-Jersey, called and known by the name of BROOKLAND FORGE, which premises are sold under a decree of the said Court of Chancery, to the end that the monies arising from such sale may be applied to the discharge of the monies due from the complainants on a certain mortgage, bearing date the first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three, given and executed to their testator, the said William Neate, deceased, by the said Garret Rapalji, and Helena his wife, together with the costs of suit by the said Court awarded to the said complainants.

The sale will commence on the premises, between the hours of twelve and five on the above mentioned day, when a good and sufficient deed will be executed, by

HIRAM SMITH, High Sheriff of the county of Morris.

TO BE SOLD,

The following valuable places, viz.

1st. THE noted Tavern kept for many years by the subscriber, together with 14 acres of land, on which is an orchard of about 230 apple trees. The house, out-houses, barns and stables are in good repair, and are now in the tenure of Mr. Robert Meldrem. Said tavern is so well known that a more particular description is not necessary.

2d. The Plantation adjoining said tavern, consisting of 150 acres of excellent limestone land, 70 acres of which is woodland, and 80 acres cleared, and under good cultivation, with a considerble part laid in clover. On this plantation is a stone farm-house, with a well of good water near the door, and a never failing stream of water running through the whole; also a proportionable part of orcharding and meadow.

3d. A Lot consisting of two acres of Land, with a large stone dwelling-house, and blacksmith's shop; being an excellent stand for business. On this lot is a good well of water, about 30 apple trees, and a lime-kiln.

The above will be sold all together, or separate, as will best suit the purchaser.

4th. The place on which the subscriber now resides, containing about 30 acres of excellent land, with a good orchard, and a new elegant stone house, well finished, being 40 feet in front and nearly the same in depth, with a good kitchen, all very convenient.

5th. A Plantation consisting of 150 acres of good land, 70 acres of which is under improvement, with a proportionable quantity of meadow, and 80 acres of woodland, with a farm-house and an orchard on the premises, and a never failing spring of water near the centre of the place. This plantation will be sold all together, or in separate lots, as will best accommodate those who purchase.

The terms of payment will be made easy, and possesion given the first of April, 1797.

The whole of the above described premises lie in Bucks county, in the township of Buckingham, on the old York road, 27 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 miles from Corell's ferry. For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM BENNET.

June 1, 1796. tf

STRAYED from the plantation of the subscriber, in Caernarvon township, Berks county, six Carolina bred STEERS, four or five years old, four of them have very long horns; one had a bell on, fastened with a broad leather strap, he is a dark brindle, with long horns; one a dark brown, has one horn crooked, and turning down towards his head; one a brown, with common size horns; one a yellow red, has long horns and a star in his face; one black and white, has long horns; and one red and white, with horns standing up, but not longer than common. They are all ear marked, but the mark cannot be remembered, and branded on the top of the left horn, except the one with a bell on, who is not branded, the mark can scarcely be seen, brand mark U B. Said steers went off sometime last May. Whoever takes them up and brings them to the subscriber, or to Jones's tavern, near the subscriber's, shall have twenty shillings a head reward, and reasonable expences, or twelve shillings and six-pence per head, upon giving notice where they may be found.

ULRICK BRUNNER.

November 5, 1796, 5w 7

FOR SALE,

A Very valuable estate, situate in Gloucester county, on the river Delaware, near Raccoon creek, and opposite to Chester, containing 470 acres of land, about 200 of which are banked meadow, and more within bank to be cleared and made, of a soil equal to any on the Delaware. This has been long known as a dairy and grazing farm, being formerly in the tenure of Becket, the greatcheese maker, and now of John Piffant. It has a good proportion of timber land, and may be conveniently divided into two farms, having two good dwellings, well situated, commodious barns, and stabling for a large number of cattle. It has good advantages for tending market, either by land or water. For terms, apply to the tenant on the premises, to Samuel Tomkins adjoining thereto, Joseph Sloan, Surveyor, near Haddonfield, or John Little, No. 40, North Sixth-street, Philadelphia.

October 11th, 1796. 11 w.

Looking-Glasses, Hardware, Dry Goods, &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front streets, has for Sale, a large and general Assortment of the following Articles, wholesale or retail:

LOOKING glasses and tea trays	Fishhooks and needles
Andirons, shovels and tongs	Pocket knives & pencils
Candlesticks and snuffers	Knives and forks
Iron pots and bake ovens	Razors & corkscrews
Flat irons and stands	Penknives and scissars
London pewter	Shoe and knee buckles
Copper and iron teakettles	Watch chains, strings, seals and keys
Frying pans and bellows	Plated spurs & spectacles
Tea pots, spoons and soup ladles	Ivory and horn combs
ALSO,	Pocket books and inkholders
Cloths and cassimers	Pistols and burning glasses
Chintzes and calicoes	Linens and checks
Silk, cotton & thread stockings	Money purses & ribbons
Ladies and gentlemens gloves	Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Sacking bottoms	Nankeens and muslins
	Thicksetts, &c. &c.

STOLEN out of the house of the subscriber, living in Northampton township, Bucks county, in the night of the 3d instant, an old fashioned silver WATCH, maker's name Geo. Clark, London, 15745. Whoever will secure the thief and watch, so that the owner may get his watch and the thief brought to justice, shall receive Three Dollars reward, or Two Dollars for the watch only.

SAMUEL SPENCER.

Nov. 13, 1796. *

TO all people, to whom may be offered a Note of Hand, signed by the subscriber, to *John Fisher, junr.* of Moreland township, Montgomery county, for the payment of Fifteen Pounds, I do hereby notify and forewarn you against taking an assignment thereon, as I, having not received a just and legal consideration therefor, do intend to dispute the payment thereof. WILLIAM ROBERTS.

Nov. 16. §

To be sold, by private sale,

ONE hundred and seven acres of land, situate in Westnantmill township, Chester county, bounded by lands of Samuel Barys and James M'Cacherin, with 10 acres of good meadow, well watered, and more may be made, and a proportion of woodland; there are on the premises a log dwelling-house, two stories high, with three fire places, and a good barn, all new and in good repair, also a spring with a spring-house over it, and a good run of water near the door; the fences are all in good order. For terms, apply to the subscriber, near the premises, in Brandywine township, Chester county. WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

Nov. 1. *

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the pasture of the subscriber, on the 28th ult. a dark bay HORSE, about fifteen hands high, a star in his forehead, his off hind foot white, a little hipshot in his right hip, some saddle marks, a natural trotter; likewise, in the night of the 8th instant, a large well made old sorrel HORSE, in good order, having some white down his face, a white spot on his under lip, branded on his near shoulder, shod all round, and is a natural trotter. Whoever brings the described horses to the subscriber, shall receive Ten Dollars for each horse, with reasonable charges, and if the thief or thieves be brought to justice, Twenty Dollars.

JOSEPH WALKER.

Great-Valley, Tredyffrin township, Chester county, 11th mo. 11th, 1796. *

Carpets and Carpeting,

Just come to hand.

ALSO, a large and general assortment of goods, as usual, for sale, at No. 52, Market-street. WILLIAM ADCOCK.

Nov. 15.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

DECEMBER, 1796.] THE [NUMBER 3465.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1796.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

TWO tracts of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Buckingham, within a quarter of a mile of Buckingham Meeting-houſe, convenient to ſchools, &c. Said tracts are divided by the Old York road, the one containing ſeventeen and a half acres of land, on which is erected a two ſtory ſtone meſſuage, thirty-two feet by twenty, a log kitchen adjoining, a newly erected two ſtory ſtone ſhop, ſtone barn, ſtabling, and convenient out houſes, an excellent orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, containing about eighty trees, nearly ſeven acres of watered meadow, the remainder plough land, in good condition, a well of water with a pump therin, and a ſtream running near the door; the other tract on the oppoſite ſide of ſaid road contains about twenty-five acres, nine or ten of which is cleared, a part whereof is watered meadow, on which is erected a two ſtory ſtone houſe, a ſhop adjoining, a frame barn, and a log tenement, a well of good water convenient to the houſe; the land which is cleared is in good order, in a thriving part of the country, and valuable neighbourhood; either of ſaid tracts would well accomodate many kinds of mechanicks. Alſo a tract of wood land well timbered, ſituate in Solebury townſhip, one mile and three quarters from the before mentioned tracts, containing about ſeventeen acres. The whole will be ſold together or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes,

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Buckingham, Bucks county
11th mo. 30th, 1796. ‖ t. f.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, 6 ſheep and 3 lambs; they are marked with a hole in each ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOSHUA WOOD.

Nov. 29, 1796.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 21ſt of September, a bound girl, named Sarah Newton, about ſeven years of age, fair complexion, black hair and dark eyes; had on a ſtriped cotton ſhort gown and brown petticoat, when ſhe went away. Whoever takes np ſaid girl, and brings her to me, at No. 143, North Front-ſtreet, ſhall receive the above reward, but no charges.

JOHN PATTERSON.

Philadelphia, December 7, 1796.

PHILADELPHIA, CARLISLE, and HARRISBURGH MAIL

STAGES,

To paſs through READING.

THE ſubſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their generous patronage ſince his commencement of the line of STAGES from Philadelphia to Harriſburgh: Having duly conſidered its utility, begs leave to inform his friends, that he intends performing the route in much leſs time than formerly, for which purpoſe he has ſupplied himſelf with ſeveral excellent horſes and careful drivers, by which means he hopes to merit a continuance of future cuſtom. From the 19th inſtant the journey between Philadelphia and Harriſburgh (during the ſummer ſeaſon) will be performed three times in each week, and during the winter twice; and for the better accommodation of the paſſengers, he intends not to admit more than ſeven in each ſtage. He likewiſe purpoſes to keep a ſtage running from Harriſburgh to Carliſle twice in each week, during the ſummer ſeaſon, and once in winter: From this alteration in his line, and from his former punctuality, ſolicits a continuation of his former cuſtomers, and remains the public's obedient ſervant,

WILLIAM COLEMAN.

Reading, September 5, 1796.

Stages will ſtart and arrive during the ſummer ſeaſon as follows:

Start from Philadelphia on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, in the morning, arrive at Reading the ſame evenings, and at Harriſburgh, on Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday evenings. Start from Harriſburgh on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, in the morning, arrive at Reading the ſame evenings, at Philadelphia, on Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday evenings.

The ſtage running from Harriſburgh to Carliſle will be ſo accommodated, as to arrive at Carliſle from Philadelphia, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays at noon; the ſame days in each week will bring paſſengers from Carliſle to Philadelphia the ſame evening.

BILL of FARE.

Paſſage from Carliſle to Philadelphia, or back, 6 dollars; to Harriſburgh 5 dollars; and to Reading 2 and ½ dollars. Way paſſengers, 6d. per mile, baggage, 150lb. equal to one paſſenger.

To be Sold by Public Sale,

On the 26th inſtant,

On the premiſes of Nathaniel Ellicott, late of the townſhip of Buckingham, county of Bucks, ſtate of Pennſylvania, deceaſed,

THE plantation, containing about 139 acres of valuable limeſtone land, a proportionable part whereof is woodland and meadow. There are on the premiſes two good bearing orchards, and a commodious two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, kitchen, and work ſhop adjoining, alſo two barns near each other, one of ſtone, lately built, and other convenient out buildings, ſuch as dairy houſe, cart houſe, ſmith's ſhop, &c. there is alſo a ſtone tenement on the premiſes. Said plantation is ſituate in the neighbourhood of ſeveral lime kilns, is within a mile of Buckingham Meeting-houſe, and half a mile from the upper York road. The terms will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by

LETITIA ELLICOTT,
BENJAMIN ELLICOTT, } *Execut.*

November 11, 1796. ‡

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the turnpike road, oppoſite the 4 mile ſtone, on the night of the eleventh inſtant; a brown bay MARE, between eight and nine years old, about fifteen hands high, ſtrong built, rather wide breaſted in proportion to her hind parts, is a natural trotter and kind at any buſineſs, a thick ſtrong mane, falls a little each way, a ſmall lump on the ſmall of her back, ſtrong tail not docked, a few white hairs on her near hind foot, ſhod all round, and is remarkably croſs among creatures. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Mare and thief, ſo that the owner may get his property, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or twenty five dollars for the Mare only, and all reaſonable charges paid by

DAVID JONES.

November 11th, 1796. ‖

STOLEN out of the paſture of Sarah Thomas in Weſt Whiteland townſhip in Cheſter county, on the night of the 12th of October inſtant, a bright bay HORSE, between 15 and 16 hands high, riſing five years old, a ſmall ſaddle marks, ſhod all round when taken, trots and canters, but when trotting drags his hind feet on the ground Whoever ſecures the horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get the horſe, ſhall receive twenty dollars, or for the horſe only, fifteen dollars

GEORGE MEREDITH.

Oct. 14th 1796. * 7 w.

TO BE SOLD.

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituate in Whitemarſh townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, 13 ½ miles from Philadelphia, containing about 150 acres, 54 of woodland, the cleared land is of a good quality, and a quarry of good lime ſtone, with two lime kilns, an orchard of 100 apple trees, there is erected on the premiſes a ſtone dwelling houſe with a well of water near the door, a ſmith's ſhop and ſmoke houſe, alſo a large ſtone barn almoſt new, the ſaid plantation will be ſold together or divided, as may ſuit thoſe who purchaſe. For further information apply to

THOMAS LANCASTER.

10th mo. 31ſt, 1796. †

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of BERNARD VANDIGRIFT, late of Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, and thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to produce their accounts for ſettlement, to

THOMAS ASHTON,
or
JOHN FRYHOFFER. } Executors.

Nov. 4th, 1796. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

ONE hundred acres of land, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, *part of the eſtate of the late James Morris, Eſq;* and of the plantation on which he lived; on the premiſes are, a valuable ſtone griſt-mill, in complete repair, and a ſtone tenement near the mill; *about 15 acres are good watered meadow, and 20 woodland.* It is in the icinity of lime kilns, a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and a good neighbourhood.

Alſo about 3000 acres of land, in Northampton county, on the waters of Tobyannah, Broadhead's creek, Neſquihoning, Quacake, and Mockchunk creeks, which were ſurveyed in 1775, 1776 and 1777

And a tract of patented land, containing 316 acres, called Camberwell, ſituate on a branch of Fiſhing creek, in Northumberland county.

Application to be made to

ANTHONY MORRIS,
No. 111, Spruce-ſtreet.

PHILADELPHIA.

On the 7th inſtant, the PRESIDENT of the United States met both Houſes of Congreſs in the Repreſentatives chamber, and delivered to them the following

ADDRESS.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

IN recurring to the internal ſituation of our country, ſince I had laſt the pleaſure to addreſs you, I find ample reaſon for a renewed expreſſion of that gratitude to the Ruler of the Univerſe, which a continued ſeries of proſperity has ſo often and ſo juſtly called forth.

The acts of the laſt ſeſſion, which required ſpecial arrangements, have been, as far as circumſtances would admit, carried into operation.—

Meaſures calculated to enſure a continuance of the friendſhip of the Indians, and to preſerve peace along the extent of our interior frontier, have been digeſted, and adopted.—In the framing of theſe, care has been taken to guard, on the one hand, our advanced ſettlements from the predatory incurſions of thoſe unruly individuals, who cannot be reſtrained by their tribes; and on the other hand, to protect the rights ſecured to the Indians by treaty; to draw them nearer to the civilized ſtate;—and inſpire them with correct conceptions of the power, as well as juſtice of the Government.—

The meeting of the deputies from the Creek nation at Colerain, in the ſtate of Georgia, which had for a principal object the purchaſe of a parcel of their land, by that ſtate, broke up without its being accompliſhed; the nation having, previous to their departure, inſtructed them againſt making any ſale; the occaſion however has been improved, to confirm by a new treaty with the Creeks, their pre-exiſting engagements with the United States, and to obtain their conſent to the eſtabliſhment of trading-houſes, and military poſts within their boundary; by means of which their friendſhip and the general peace may be more effectually ſecured.—

The period during the late ſeſſion, at which the appropriation was paſſed, for carrying into effect the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between the United States, and his Britannic Majeſty, neceſſarily procraſtinated the reception of the poſts ſtipulated to be delivered, beyond the date aſſigned for that event.—As ſoon however as the Governor General of Canada could be addreſſed with propriety on the ſubject, arrangements were cordially and promptly concluded for their evacuation; and the United States took poſſeſſion of the principal of them, comprehending Oſwego, Niagara, Detroit, Michalimakinac and Fort Miami; where ſuch repairs and additions have been ordered to be made, as appeared indiſpenſable.

The Commiſſioners appointed on the part of the United States and of Great-Britain, to determine which is the River St. Croix, mentioned in the Treaty of Peace of 1783, agreed in the choice of Egbert Benſon, Eſq; of New-York, for the third Commiſſioner.—The whole met at St. Andrews, in Paſſamaquoddy Bay, in the beginning of October; and directed ſurveys to be made of the Rivers in diſpute; but deeming it impracticable to have theſe ſurveys completed before the next year, they adjourned to meet at Boſton in Auguſt 1797, for the final deciſion of the queſtion.—

Other Commiſſioners appointed on the part of the United States, agreeably to the ſeventh article of the Treaty with Great-Britain, relative to captures and condemnation of veſſels and other property, met the commiſſioners of his Britannic Majeſty in London, in Auguſt laſt, when John Trumbull Eſq; was choſen by lot, for the fifth Commiſſioner.—In October following the board were to proceed to buſineſs.—As yet there has been no communication of Commiſſioners on the part of Great-Britain, to unite with thoſe who have been appointed on the part of the United States, for carrying into effect the ſixth article of the Treaty.—

The treaty with Spain required that the Commiſſioners for running the boundary line, between the territory of the United States, and his Catholic Majeſty's Provinces of Eaſt and Weſt Florida, ſhould meet at the Natches, before the expiration of ſix months after the exchange of the ratifications, which was effected at Aranjuez the 25th day of April; and the troops of his Catholic Majeſty occupying any poſts within the limits of the United States, were within the ſame period to be withdrawn.—The Commiſſioner of the United States therefore, commenced his journey for the Natches in September; and troops were ordered to occupy the poſts from which the Spaniſh garriſons ſhould be withdrawn. Information has been recently received, of the appointment of a Commiſſioner on the part of his Catholic Majeſty, for running the boundary line; but none of any appointment for the adjuſtment of the claims of our citizens, whoſe veſſels were captured by the armed veſſels of Spain.

In purſuance of the act of Congreſs, paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion, for the protection and relief of American ſeamen, agents were appointed, one to reſide in Great-Britain, and the other in the Weſt Indies.—The effects of the agency in the Weſt Indies, are not yet fully aſcertained; but thoſe which have been communicated afford grounds to believe, the meaſure will be beneficial.—The agent deſtined to reſide in Great-Britain, declining to accept the appointment, the buſineſs has, conſequently, devolved on the Miniſter of the United States in London, and will command his attention until after many delays and diſappointments, ariſing out of the Eupoean War, the final arrangements for fulfilling the engagements made to the Dey and Regency of Algiers, will, in all preſent appearance, be crowned with ſucceſs:—But under great, though inevitable diſadvantages, in the pecuniary tranſactions, occaſioned by that war, which will render a further proviſion neceſſary.—The actual liberation of all our citizens who were priſoners in Algiers, while it gratifies every feeling heart, is itſelf an earneſt of a ſatisfactory termination of the whole negociation.

Meaſures are in operation for effecting treaties with the Regencies of Tunis and Tripoli.

To an active external commerce, the protection of a naval force is indiſpenſable.—This is manifeſt with regard to wars in which a ſtate is itſelf a party.—But beſides this, it is in our own experience, that the moſt ſincere neutrality is not a ſufficient guard againſt the depredations of nations at war.—To ſecure reſpect to a neutral flag, requires a naval force, organized, and ready to vindicate it, from inſult or aggreſſion.—This may even prevent the neceſſity of going to war, by diſcouraging belligerent powers from committing ſuch violations of the rights of the neutral party, as may, firſt or laſt, leave no other option.—From the beſt information I have been able to obtain, it would ſeem as if our trade to the Mediterranean, without a protecting force, will always be inſecure, and our citizens expoſed to the calamities, from which numbers of them have but juſt been relieved.—

Theſe conſiderations invite the United States to look to the means, and to ſet about the gradual creation of a navy.—The increaſing progreſs of their navigation, promiſes them, at no diſtant period, the requiſite ſupply of ſeamen; and their means, in other reſpects, favour the undertaking.—It is an encouragement likewiſe, that their particular ſituation will give weight and influence to a moderate naval force in their hands. Will it not then be adviſeable, to begin without delay, to provide, and lay up the materials for the building and equip-

ping of ſhips of war; and to proceed in the work by degrees, in proportion as our reſources ſhall render it practicable without inconvenience;—ſo that a future war of Europe may not find our commerce in the ſame unprotected ſtate, in which it was found by the preſent.—

Congreſs have repeatedly, and not without ſucceſs, directed their attention to the encouragement of manufactures. The object is of too much conſequence, not to enſure a continuation of their efforts, in every way which ſhall appear eligible.—As a general rule, manufactures on public account are inexpedient. But where the ſtate of things in a country leaves little hope that certain branches of manufacture will, for a great length of time, obtain;—when theſe are of a nature eſſential to the furniſhing, and equipping of the public force in time of war,—are not eſtabliſhments for procuring them on public account, *the extent of the ordinary demand for the public ſervice*, recommended by ſtrong conſiderations of national policy, as an exception to the general rule?—Ought our country to remain, in ſuch caſes, dependent on foreign ſupply, precarious, becauſe liable to be interrupted?—If the neceſſary articles ſhould in this mode coſt more in time of peace, will not the ſecurity and independence, thence ariſing, form an ample compenſation?—Eſtabliſhments of this ſort, commenſurate only with the calls of the public ſervice in the time of peace, will, in time of war, eaſily be extended in proportion to the exigencies of the government; and may even perhaps be made to yield a ſurplus, for the ſupply of our citizens at large; ſo as to mitigate the privations from the interruption of their trade. If adopted, the plan ought to exclude all thoſe branches which are already, or likely ſoon to be eſtabliſhed in the country; in order that there may be no danger of interference with purſuits of individual induſtry.

It will not be doubted, that with reference either to individual, or national welfare, agriculture is of primary importance.—In proportion as nations advance in population, and other circumſtances of maturity, this truth becomes more apparent, and renders the cultivation of the ſoil more and more an object of public patronage.—Inſtitutions for promoting it, grow up, ſupported by the public purſe;—and to what object can it be dedicated with greater propriety?—Among the means which have been employed to this end, none have been attended with greater ſucceſs than the eſtabliſhment of boards, compoſed of proper characters, charged with collecting and diffuſing information, and enabled by premiums, and ſmall pecuniary aids, to encourage and aſſiſt a ſpirit of diſcovery and improvement.—This ſpecies of eſtabliſhment, contributes doubly to the encreaſe of improvement; by ſtimulating to enterpriſe and experiment, and by drawing to a common centre the reſults, every where, of individual ſkill and obſervation; and ſpreading them thence over the whole nation.—Experience accordingly has ſhewn, that they are very cheap inſtruments of immenſe national benefits.

I have heretofore propoſed to the conſideration of Congreſs, the expediency of eſtabliſhing a National Univerſity; and alſo a Military Academy.—The deſirableneſs of both theſe inſtitutions, has ſo conſtantly encreaſed with every new view I have taken of the ſubject, that I cannot omit the opportunity of once for all recalling your attention to them.

The Aſſembly to which I addreſs myſelf, is too enlightened not to be fully ſenſible how much a flouriſhing ſtate of the arts and ſciences contributes to national proſperity and reputation.—True it is, that our country, much to its honor, contains many ſeminaries of learning highly reſpectable and uſeful;—but the funds upon which they reſt are too narrow, to command the ableſt profeſſors, in the different departments of liberal knowledge, for the inſtitution contemplated, though they would be excellent auxiliaries.

Amongſt the motives of ſuch an inſtitution, the aſſimilation of the principles, opinions and manners of our countrymen, by the common education of a portion of our youth from every quarter, well deſerves attention.—The more homogeneous our citizens can be made, in theſe particulars, the greater will be our proſpect of permanent union; and the primary object of ſuch a national inſtitution ſhould be, the education of youth in the ſcience of *Government*.—To a republic, what ſpecies of knowledge can be equally important?—and what duty more preſſing on its Legiſlature, than to patronize a plan for communicating it to thoſe, who are to be the future guardians of the liberties of the country?—

The inſtitution of a military academy is alſo recommended by cogent reaſons.—However pacific the general policy of a nation may be, it ought never to be without an adequate ſtock of military knowledge for emergencies.—The firſt would impair the energy of its character, and both would hazard its ſafety, or expoſe it to greater evils when war could not be avoided.——Beſides, that war might, often, not depend upon its own choice.—In proportion, as the obſervance of pacific maxims might exempt a nation from the neceſſity of practiſing the rules of the military art, ought to be its care in preſerving, and tranſmitting by proper eſtabliſhments, the knowledge of that art.—Whatever argument may be drawn from particular examples, ſuperficially viewed, a thorough examination of the ſubject will evince, that the art of war is at once comprehenſive and complicated;—that it demands much previous ſtudy; and that the poſſeſſion of it, in its moſt improved and perfect ſtate, is always of great moment to the ſecurity of a nation.—This, therefore, ought to be a ſerious care of every government:—and for this purpoſe, an academy, where a regular courſe of inſtruction is given, is an obvious expedient, which different nations have ſucceſsfully employed.

The compenſation to the officers of the United States, in various inſtances, and in none more than in reſpect to the moſt important ſtations, appear to call for Legiſlative reviſion.——The conſequences of a defective proviſion are of ſerious import to the government.

If private wealth is to ſupply the defect of public retribution, it will greatly contract the ſphere, within which the ſelection of character for office is to be made; and will proportionally diminiſh the probability of a choice of men, able, as well as upright;—Beſides that, it [illegible] ples of our government, virtually to exclude from public truſts talents and virtue, unleſs accompanied by wealth.

While in our external relations, ſome ſerious inconveniencies and embarraſſments have been overcome, and others leſſened, it is with much pain and deep regret I mention, that circumſtances of a very unwelcome nature have lately occurred.—Our trade has ſuffered, and is ſuffering, extenſive injuries in the Weſt-Indies, from the cruiſers, and agents of the French Republic;—and communications have been received from its Miniſter here, which indicate the danger of a further diſturbance of our commerce, by its authority; and which are, in other reſpects, far from agreeable.

It has been my conſtant—ſincere—and earneſt wiſh, in conformity with that of our nation, to maintain cordial harmony, and a perfectly friendly underſtanding with that Republic.—This wiſh remains unabated; and I ſhall perſevere in the endeavour to fulfil, to the utmoſt extent of what ſhall be conſiſtent with a juſt, and indiſpenſible regard to the rights and honor of our country;—nor will I eaſily ceaſe to cheriſh the expectation, that a ſpirit of juſtice, candour and friendſhip, on the part of the Republic, will eventually enſure ſucceſs.

In purſuing this courſe, however, I cannot forget what is due to the character of our government and nation; or to a full and entire confidence in the good ſenſe, patriotiſm, ſelf-reſpect, and fortitude of my countrymen.

I reſerve for a ſpecial meſſage, a more particular communication on this intereſting ſubject.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

I have directed an eſtimate of the appropriations, neceſſary for the ſervice of the enſuing year, to be ſubmitted from the proper department; with a view of the public receipts and expenditures, to the lateſt period to which an account can be prepared.

It is with ſatisfaction I am able to inform you, that the Revenues of the United States continue in a ſtate of progreſſive improvement.

A reinforcement of the exiſting proviſions for diſcharging our Public debt, was mentioned in my addreſs at the opening of the laſt ſeſſion.—Some preliminary ſteps were taken towards it, the maturing of which will, no doubt, engage your zealous attention during the preſent.——I will only add, that it will afford me a heart-felt ſatisfaction, to concur in ſuch further meaſures, as will aſcertain to our country the proſpect of a ſpeedy extinguiſhment of the debt.——Poſterity may have cauſe to regret, if, from any motive, intervals of tranquility are left unimproved for accelerating this valuable end.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

My ſolicitude to ſee the militia of the United States placed on an efficient eſtabliſhment, has been ſo often, and ſo ardently expreſſed, that I ſhall but barely recal the ſubject to your view on the preſent occaſion; at the ſame time that I ſhall ſubmit to your enquiry, whether our harbours are yet ſufficiently ſecured.

The ſituation in which I now ſtand, for the laſt time, in the midſt of the Repreſentatives of the people of the United States, naturally recalls the period, when the adminiſtration of the preſent form of government commenced;—and I cannot omit the occaſion, to congratulate you, and my country, on the ſucceſs of the experiment;—nor to repeat my fervent ſupplications to the ſupreme ruler of the univerſe, and ſovereign arbiter of nations, that his providential care may ſtill be extended to the United States;——that the virtue and happineſs of the people may be preſerved;—and that the government, which they have inſtituted, for the protection of their liberties, may be perpetual. G°: WASHINGTON.

United States, 7th December, 1796.

Monday laſt, at twelve o'clock, the Senate, in a body, waited on the Preſident of the United States at his houſe, when the Vice-Preſident preſented the following addreſs, in anſwer to his ſpeech to both Houſes at the opening of the ſeſſion---

WE thank you, Sir, for your faithful and detailed expoſure of the exiſting ſituation of our country: and we ſincerely join in ſentiments of gratitude to an over-ruling Providence, for the diſtinguiſhed ſhare of public proſperity [illegible] people of the United States ſo peculiarly enjoy.

We are fully ſenſible of the advantages that have reſulted from the adoption of meaſures (which you have ſucceſsfully carried into effect) to preſerve peace, cultivate friendſhip, and promote civilization amongſt the Indian tribes, on the weſtern frontiers; feelings of humanity, and the moſt ſolid political principles, equally encourage the continuance of this ſyſtem.

We obſerve with pleaſure, that the delivery of the military poſts, lately occupied by the Britiſh forces, within the territory of the United States, was made with cordiality, and promptitude, as ſoon as circumſtances would admit; and that the other proviſions of our treaties with Great-Britain and Spain, that were objects of eventual arrangements, are about being carried into effect, with entire harmony and good faith.

The unfortunate, but unavoidable, difficulties that oppoſed a timely compliance with the terms of the Algerine treaty, are much to be lamented; as they may occaſion a temporary ſuſpenſion of the advantages to be derived from a ſolid peace with that power, and a perfect ſecurity from its predatory warfare; at the ſame time, the lively impreſſions that affected the public mind, on the redemption of our captive fellow-citizens, afford the moſt laudable incentive to our exertions to remove the remaining obſtacles.

We perfectly coincide with you in opinion, that the importance of our commerce demands a naval force for its protection againſt foreign inſult and depredation, and our ſolicitude to attain that object will be always proportionate to its magnitude.

The neceſſity of accelerating the eſtabliſhment of certain uſeful manufactures, by the intervention of legiſlative aid and protection, and the encouragement due to agriculture, by the creation of boards (compoſed of intelligent individuals) to patroniſe this primary purſuit of ſociety, are ſubjects which will readily engage our moſt ſerious attention.

A national univerſity may be converted to the moſt uſeful purpoſes.---The ſcience of legiſlation, being ſo eſſentially dependent on the endowments of the mind, the public intereſt muſt receive effectual aid from the general diffuſion of knowledge; and the United States will aſſume a more dignified ſtation among the nations of the earth, by the ſucceſsful cultivation of the higheſt branches of literature.

A military academy may be likewiſe rendered equally important. To aid and direct the phyſical force of the nation, by cheriſhing a military ſpirit, enforcing a proper ſenſe of diſcipline, and inculcating a ſcientific ſyſtem of tactics, is conſonant to the ſoundeſt maxims of public policy: connected with, and ſupported by ſuch an eſtabliſhment, a well regulated militia, conſtituting the national defence of the country, would prove the moſt effectual, as well as œconimical, preſervative of peace.

We cannot but conſider, with ſerious apprehenſions, the inadequate compenſations of the public officers, eſpecially of thoſe in the more important ſtations. It is not only a violation of the ſpirit of a public contract, but it is an evil ſo extenſive in its operation, and ſo deſtructive in its conſequences, that we truſt it will receive the moſt pointed legiſlative attention.

We ſincerely lament, that whilſt the conduct of the United States has been uniformly impreſſed with the character of equity, moderation, and love of peace, in the maintenance of all their foreign relationſhips, our trade ſhould be ſo harraſſed by the cruiſers and agents of the Republic of France, throughout the extenſive departments of the Weſt-Indies.

Whilſt we are confident that no cauſe of complaint exiſts, that could authoriſe an interruption of our tranquility, or diſengage that Republic from the bonds of amity, cemented by the faith of treaties, we cannot but expreſs our deepeſt regrets, that official communications have been made to you, indicating a more ſerious diſturbance of our commerce. Although we cheriſh the expectation, that a ſenſe of juſtice, and a conſideration of our mutual intereſts, will moderate their councils; we are not unmindful of the ſituation in which events may place us, nor unprepared to adopt that ſyſtem of [illegible] which, compatiable with the dignity of a reſpectable nation, neceſſity may compel us to purſue.

We cordially acquieſce in the reflection, that the United States, under the operation of the federal government, have experienced a moſt rapid aggrandizement and proſperity, as well political as commercial.

Whilſt contemplating the cauſes that produce this auſpicious reſult, we muſt acknowledge the excellence of the conſtitutional ſyſtem, and the wiſdom of the legiſlative proviſions; but we ſhould be deficient in gratitude and juſtice, did we not attribute a great portion of theſe advantages to the virtue, firmneſs and talents of your adminiſtration; which have been conſpicuouſly diſplayed in the moſt trying times, and on the moſt critical occaſions. It is, therefore, with the ſincereſt regret, that we now receive an official notification of your intentions to retire from the public employments of your country.

When we review the various ſcenes of your public life, ſo long and ſo ſucceſsfully devoted to the moſt arduous ſervices, civil and military—as well, during the ſtruggles of the American revolution, as the convulſive periods of a recent date, we cannot look forward to your retirement, without our warmeſt affections and moſt anxious regards accompanying you; and without mingling with our fellow citizens at large, the ſincereſt wiſhes for your perſonal happineſs, that ſenſibility and attachment can expreſs.

The moſt effectual conſolation that can offer for the loſs we are about to ſuſtain, ariſes from the animating reflection, that the influence of your example will extend to your ſucceſſors, and the United States thus continue to enjoy an able, upright, and energetical adminiſtration.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-Preſident of the United States and Preſident of the Senate.

The following is the reply of the Preſident.

GENTLEMEN,

IT affords me great ſatisfaction to find, in your addreſs, a concurrence in ſen-

timent with me on the various topics which I preſented for your information and deliberation; and that the latter will receive from you an attention, proportioned to their reſpective importance.

For the notice you take of my public ſervices civil and military, and your kind wiſhes for my perſonal happineſs, I beg you to accept my cordial thanks. Thoſe ſervices, and greater, had I poſſeſſed ability to render them, were due to the unanimous calls of my country; and its approbation is my abundant reward.

When contemplating the period of my retirement, I ſaw virtuous and enlightened men, among whom I relied on the deſcernment and patriotiſm of my fellow citizens, to make the proper choice of a ſucceſſor: Men who would require no influential example to enſure to the United States "an able, upright and energetic adminiſtration." To ſuch men, I ſhall cheerfully yield the palm of genius and talents, to ſerve our common country; but at the ſame time I hope I may be indulged in expreſſing the conſoling reflection (which conſciouſneſs ſuggeſts) and to bear it with me to my grave, that none can ſerve with purer intentions than I have done, or with a more diſintereſted zeal.

Go. WASHINGTON.

NEW-YORK, December 9.

From the Argus.

A FIRE IN THIS CITY

Broke out about one o'clock this morning, which raged tremendouſly, and conſumed all that block of ſtores, at the lower end of Wall-ſtreet, compriſed between Stewart and Jones, and Cook's ſtores, in Wall-ſtreet, and Steuart and Jones and Bruce's new ſtores in Front-ſtreet, conſiſting of above eighteen ſtores, with an immenſe value in goods; continuing its impetuous rage, ſweeping all before it to the fiſh-market, about forty buildings, where hopes were entertained of arreſting its further progreſs. It ſtill raged when the paper went to the preſs. Particulars to-morrow.

December 10.

The ſketch we gave in haſte yeſterday morning, was not incorrect ſo far as it went. Since then we have taken pains to aſcertain a minute and we believe accurate ſtatement, for the gratification of the public.

The fire commenced about one o'clock yeſterday morning, in the range of ſtores on Murray's wharf, and raged with ſuch fury as to baffle all human ſkill, until all the buildings from thence to the Fly market, on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, were conſumed to aſhes.

The following are the proprietors of the buildings burnt:

John Jones,	3 Stores.
John Murray, junr.	10 do.
Mr. Kip,	4
Mr. I. Marſton,	1
do.	2 Houſes.
Eſtate of Robert Bruce, dec.	5 ſtores.
Brown and Eddy,	4
do.	3 houſes.
John Taylor,	3
do.	3 ſtores.
Carey Ludlow,	1 houſe,
Eſtate of Ph. P. Livingſton, dec.	1
Mr. Biron,	8

Names of the occupants of the ſeveral buildings:

Stuart and Jones,	Ship Chandlers.
Geo. Warner, Thos. Prior, T. F. Kip,	Sail Makers,
D. Bethune, & Co.	Merchants.
W. & S. Robinſon,	do.
Robinſon and Hartſhorn,	do.
Loomis and Tillinghaſt,	do.
Eſtate of N. Cook,	do.
J. Rathbone,	do.
J. Chevellier,	do.
Ketchum and Ellis,	do.
J. H. Thompſon,	do.
B. Strong,	do.
Green and Bailey,	do.
Marſton, Deſpenard, and Cuyler,	do.
R. and P. Bruce,	do.
Whitehead and W. H. Cornwell,	do.
Bartow and Waldron,	do.
Munroe and Roe,	do.
Gilchriſt Dickenſon,	do.
G. Suffern,	do.
D. Wagſtaff,	do.
Scheiwhauſer, and co.	do.
Iſaac Riley,	Merchants.
Wm. Buchanan	do.
J. Carter,	do.
J. Griffiths,	Broker.
Mrs. Riddell,	Boarding-Houſe
Charles Barnardi,	do.
Mrs. Van Herne,	Grocer.

The following kept ſmall ſhops, &c.

J. B. Delacoſte, Joſeph Taylor, Chriſtoff Peterſheno, Richard Hughes, William Delabas, Mark Teer, Iſaac Van Deuſer, John Black, Dominick Morris, Thomas Holdup, Richard Smith, James Harper.

We ſhall make no remarks on the probability of the cauſe of this truly melancholy conflagration, except, that it is ſaid to have communicated from the pipe of a ſtove; nothing certain ſeems to have been aſcertained on this ſubject. That it has ruined ſome, diſtreſſed many, will ſeriouſly affect the whole city, and is irrevocable, are facts too ſtubborn to be controverted.

The buildings alone, are eſtimated at about ſeventy thouſand dollars.

The ſtores were principally filled with various goods, the amount of which cannot be correctly aſcertained; but is ſuppoſed will not fall ſhort of one million of dollars.

The warehouſes were principally of wood, new, large and commodious. There was but one brick houſe.

The immenſe quantities of tar, pitch, turpentine, and ſpirits, cauſed the flame to rage in an unprecedented manner. Fortunately the wind blew off the town, and the ſea was full.

Our well regulated fire company did feats of valour; nor fire, nor flame prevented them from ruſhing forward in the midſt of danger; and, remember it ye populous towns who have unadviſely neglected ſuch important inſtitutions, had not this city have been bleſſed with ſuch an eſtabliſhment, it is more than probable that a great part of the city would have been reduced to one incendiary pile.

Several were hurt at the fire, but we have heard of no lives having been loſt.

December 12. We took ſome pains on Saturday, to collect, by the aſſiſtance of others, what we ſuppoſed an accurate account of the ſufferings at the late fire, but it ſeems there was an error in one inſtance, at which great umbrage was taken. We requeſt our readers, therefore, to correct it, by adding the name of *Richard Hughes* to the liſt of merchants who ſuffered on this melancholy occaſion.

We find on enquiry, that ſome of the unfortunate ſufferers have not loſt ſo much property by the fire, as was expected. Meſſrs. Loomis and Tillinghaſt loſt only about the value of 1000 dollars —the reſt of the property in their ſtore amounted to 17,000 dollars, belonged to others. They ſaved their notes, as did alſo Meſſrs. W. and S. Robinſon.

The loſs has been eſtimated at a million of dollars. This eſtimate is too high by one half. About half the moveable goods in the whole ſquare are ſuppoſed to be ſaved.

In lat. 37, 30, Capt. Neggiſon fell in with the ſchooner Lark, from Philadelphia, bound to Norfolk, with 3 feet water in the hold. The Capt. being knocked overboard, and having no one to navigate her, Capt. Neggiſon took the men on board and let the ſchooner go.

BALTIMORE, December 5.

Yeſterday this town exhibited ſo tremendous a ſcene as to threaten deſtruction to a great part of it. About four o'clock in the afternoon, a fire broke out in a frame building on the weſt ſide of Light-ſtreet, occupied as a ſhop by Doctor Goodwin. The flames immediately caught Meſſieurs Wilkinſon and Smith's cabinet manufactory (another frame building) on the ſouth ſide, and Mr. Hawkins's two three ſtory brick houſes. On the north they communicated to that magnificent ſtructure, the Baltimore academy, and the Methodiſt meeting-houſe. The fierce element had now got to ſuch a height as to put it out of the power of the citizens to ſave the ſix buildings on fire; and therefore to prevent its ſpreading ſtill further, threw down the roof of the Rev. Mr. Reed's houſe, and demoliſhed ſome back buildings; by which means the flames were got under.

Mr. Bryden's Fountain Inn, directly oppoſite, was with difficulty preſerved by wetting the roof, and ſpreading wet blankets by a gentleman traveller on a ſhed adjoing the Inn, which was on fire ſeveral times previous to this experiment.

It is reported the fire originated with ſome boys, who ſet fire to ſome ſhavings in the back part of the houſe.

The loſs is ſaid to amount at leaſt to 20 or 25,000l.

Philadelphia, December 14.

Robert Hare, Eſq; is elected Speaker of the Senate, and George Latimer, Eſq; Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, of this commonwealth.

On Friday laſt the Governor addreſſed both branches of the Legiſlature.

The Electors of the State of New-York, have given an unanimous vote for John Adams, as Preſident, and Thomas Pinckney, as Vice-Preſident of the United States.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated December 12.

"I have only time to adviſe you, that an arrival from Savanna this moment brings intelligence, that on the 26th of November laſt a fire broke out in a bake-houſe, which extended, till near two thirds of that city (279 houſes) were deſtroyed. Near 400 families are deſtitute of ſhelter, and the property loſt is eſtimated at one million of Dollars. Shall ſend you the particulars, communicated to us by Powers and Seymour, printers, who, with the multitude, were burnt out."

The Legiſlature of New-Hampſhire met at Concord the 23d inſt. Governor Gilman addreſſed them in a very full and elegant ſpeech; in the courſe of which he obſerved, that "the act of deſignating a man to preſide at the head of our national government, muſt always be deemed highly important. Hitherto the voice of our country in this choice has been as one. But the illuſtrious patriot, whoſe wiſdom, prudence and fortitude have been ſo eminent in conducting the affairs of our nation, has made known to the public his determination to retire, at the expiration of the time for which he has been elected. The aſſemblage of virtues and talents which he poſſeſſes, have been exhibited in a manner exalting to human nature. May the ſentiments contained in his late addreſs to the people, be deeply engraven on all hearts; and may the great ruler of nations continue to guide the public ſuffrages and deliberations."

To which the Legiſlature replied.—"We heaartily concur in ſentiment with your excellency, on the importance of ſelecting from the people, a man to preſide at the head of our general government; the unanimity in this tranſaction hitherto, has been no leſs remarkable than the virtues of the man who has been the object of our choice. May every inſtruction he has given, whether by example or precept, make an indeliable impreſſion on every heart, and a remembrance of the unrivalled ſervices he has rendered, inſpire with gratitude to heaven that he has been ſo long continued the glory of his country, and while we regret the neceſſity of turning our attention from him, in the choice of chief magiſtrate, our hearts follow him to the ſcenes of domeſtic retirement with the moſt fervent wiſhes for his preſent and future happineſs."

Seven Cents Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 20th of November, an apprentice boy, by trade a Miller, named JOHN TANNER between 19 and 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, light hair; had on, when he went away, a new coat, jacket and trowſers, all of clouded nankeen, and took with him a light coloured broad-cloth coat, a ſtriped jean jacket, and a mixed red and blue broad-cloth jacket, two pair of trowſers, one ſtriped purple and yellow, the other fulled lindſey, three ſhirts, one fine, a fur hat bound with velvet, two pait of yarn ſtockings, and a pair of new ſhoes, and other cloaths. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and will bring him home, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, but no charges paid, by

BENJAMIN CHAPMAN.

Wrightſtown, Nov. 28. 1796. §

WHEREAS Jacob Nyce, about the 25th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1796, came to my houſe and informed me that he owned a tract of land in the townſhip of Worceſter, county of Montgomery, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, containing 18 acres, which he was deſirous of ſelling, and requeſted me to purchaſe it from him. I then informed him that if he would convey the land to me in fee ſimple, I would give him 150 pounds for it, and would pay him 100 pounds in hand, and give him my bond for the payment of 50 pounds; which he agreed to, and alſo on the 18th day of July ſucceeding he conveyed the land in fee ſimple to me, and acknowledged the deed before Job Roberts, Juſtice of the Peace for ſaid county at which time and in the preſence of ſaid Roberts I paid the ſaid Nyce 100 pounds in part for the land, and gave him my bond for the remaining 50 pounds, which bond is dated the 18th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1796, payable on or before the 27th of November, in the year of our Lord 1797; and ſince that time I have heard the ſaid Nyce is under the age of 21, and alſo, ſince he conveyed the land to me, he offered the ſame land for ſale, and propoſed he would make the purchaſer a deed in fee ſimple when he ſhould arrive at the age of twenty-one.—Now this is to forewarn all people from taking an aſſignment upon the bond, as I will not pay the conſideration whereof until I ſhall receive a competent title for the land, and alſo from purchaſing the ſaid land from Nyce, as I am determined not to cede it to any perſon until I am compelled by a regular proceſs of law; my deed for ſaid land is recorded in the Recorder's office of ſaid county, in Deed Book, No. 9, page 579.

BENJAMIN WEBER.

November, 25, 1796. †

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, in the month of November, 1796, a red and white COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

NATHAN JONES.

December 13, 1796. §

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Haverford townſhip, Delaware county, on the night of 6th inſt. a ſorrel HORSE, about fourteen hands and an half high, with a bald face, and four white feet, a natural pacer, ſhod all round riſing five years old. Any perſon ſecuring the horſe, ſo that the owner may get him again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or ten dollars for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges, paid by

SAMUEL GRACEY.

12th. mo. 9th, 1796. *

To be Sold by Private Sale,

A Valuable plantation or tract of land, ſituate in Lower Makefield, within four miles of the county town of Bucks, bounded by the lands of John Knight, Jonathan Carlile and others, containing 83 acres, more or leſs, about 24 acres of wood-land, with a great proportion of meadow, and a ſtream of water running though the ſame, the remainder good plough land. There are on the premiſes a log dwelling houſe, two rooms on a floor, with a fire place in each, a ſhop adjoining, a well of good water near the door, a waggon houſe, with a crib below, and graneries above, a large and commodious barn, lately built, cow houſes adjoining, about 200 bearing apple trees, chiefly grafted fruit, with pear, peach, plumb and cherry trees, and a log houſe on one part of the place, ſuitable for a tenant. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcriber, and know the conditions of ſale. Poſſeſſion given, with a good title, the firſt day of April next.

JOHN MARTINDELL.

October 28, 1796. †

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Delaware, in the county of Bucks, containing 338 acres of land, of which 25 acres are meadow, 60 acres of woodland, and the remainder arable, divided into fields, each accommodated with water; on the premiſes is a large two ſtory brick houſe, and frame kitchen adjoining, ſtone cart houſe, and convenient frame barn, hay houſe, and ſtabling; alſo two tenements to accommodate ſmall families, a large bearing orchard, a well of good water near the kitchen door, and neat garden pailed in. This farm is about 2½ miles from Delaware works, and nearly the ſame diſtance from Bordentown ferry, has a front on the river of about 100 rods, and ſeveral landing places thereon, that ſhallops load cord wood from the river bank, for the Philadelphia market. The land is generally of a good quality, eaſy tillage, and well adapted to either grain or graſs, and might be divided into two farms. For further information apply to JONATHAN WILLIS, No. 31, ſouth Water-ſtreet, and for terms of ſale, to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

ABRAHAM WARNER.

9th mo. 19th, 1796. 8 w.

CAME to the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, a ſmall brown MARE, with a ſtar in her forehead, ſuppoſed to be about 9 or 10 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ENOCH ARMITAGE.

FOR SALE.

A large FERRY BOAT, forty-three feet long, eight and half feet wide, with large iron hinges, and fall at each end, built of white oak, double bottom, each side is of one solid plank, but two years old, and little worse of wear, will carry four horses, waggon and cord of wood across the river Schuylkill.

Likewise, a log waggon, convenient for a saw-mill. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying at the Spring mill. PAUL & LIVEZEY.

Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county, Nov. 29th. t. b. c. t. f.

To be sold at public vendue,

On the premises, on Thursday, the 22d day of December next, at 12 o'clock.

A PLANTATION, situate in the township of Warwick, in Bucks county, containing one hundred and seventy-one acres and three quarters of land; there are on the premises a stone dwelling-house, with two rooms on the first floor, and three on the second, a stone kitchen and milk-house, a log barn, convenient stabling, with an apple orchard, about ninety acres of the land are cleared and in cultivation, is fertile, and well adapted to the growth of every kind of grain, about sixteen thereof good meadow, and about ten acres may be made in addition, there being a constant stream of water running through the same, the remainder well timbered woodland. The situation is pleasant, agreeable and healthy, adjoining the Bethlehem road, about 25 miles from Philadelphia, and one and an half from Doyle's-town, opposite Barclay's grist and oil mills, and bordering on the Neshaminy creek. There are several places of worship, both English and German in the neighbourhood. Due attendance and an indisputable title will be given on the spot, by

JONATHAN DUNCAN.

Nov. 29th. *

To be Sold, at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE Plantation, situate in New-London township, Chester county, about 2 miles from New-London Cross-Roads, and 16 from Wilmington; containing about 207 acres, about 30 of which is good meadow, a large proportion of wood, and the remainder arable land, of a good quality, well watered; there are on the premises a good 2 story log house, and new barn, 46 by 30 feet, two good apple orchards, and a well of excellent water before the door.

Also, 28 acres of woodland, altogether of young thriving chesnut, lying about 3 miles from the above plantation, which will be sold seperate, or together with the above, as may best suit those inclined to purchase. Any person on application to the subscriber, living on the premises, may know the terms.

DAVID JARRET.

11th mo. 15th. *

FOR SALE.

A SMALL plantation, containing forty-six acres and some perches, situated 17 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and adjoining the Reading road and Spring-Town; on the premises are a good house, a stone barn, a well of durable water, with a milk-house at the door, a good bearing orchard, with a quantity of meadow, and some woodland; the soil is good for winter or summer grain. For further particulars, enquire of MAGDALENE SUPPLEE, on the premises, or ABRAHAM SUPPLEE, near the Methodist meeting-house on Skippack road, twenty miles from Philadelphia.

Nov. 29th, 1796. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Northampton township, Bucks county, an old Grey MARE, about 15 hands high, a brown star in her forehead, and supposed to be 14 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be sold, as the law directs. CARRET DUNGAN.

11th mo. 24th, 1796. ¶

THIS is forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on a note for one hundred and twenty-four pounds nine shillings and an half penny, bearing date the 10th day of November, 1796, given by me Jacob Stigers to Michael Ryine, the value of which I never received.

JACOB STIGERS.

Lancaster county, Nov. 28th. *

Six Cents Reward.

RAN-AWAY on the 29th ult. from the subscriber, living in Goshen township, Chester county, an apprentice lad, named WILLIAM CINSER, about 17 years of age, a short thick set fellow, round visage, short brown hair; had on a hunting shirt, cloth jacket and tow trowsers, when he went away.

Whoever takes up the said apprentice, and brings him home, shall be entitled to the above reward, but no charges.

SAMUEL GARRET, junr.

Nov. 30. †

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to the Goldsmith's business. Enquire of the printers hereof.

May 25. t. f.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable plantation, situate in Sadsbury township, Lancaster county, about a mile from the Gap tavern, containing above 200 acres with the allowance, there are on the premises a very good dwelling-house, and a sufficient quantity of other buildings in tolerable good repair, the soil is naturally good, and a part of it has been lately limed, there is a good lime-kiln on the place, and plenty of limestone near the farm: The situation is very pleasant and healthy; it is exceedingly well watered, and would suit to divide into two small farms, and will be sold separate, if the purchaser chuses. The title is good; the terms of sale and a further description of the place may be had by applying to *Francis Bailey*, Printer in Philadelphia, or to *James Thompson*, at his Mill near the premises.—Possession may be had at any time before the first of April next, at which time, if not sold, it will be let on the shares.

November 22, 1796. ‖

WANTED,

A Steady middle aged woman, to assist in a family in the country. One that can be well recommended may hear of a good place, on application to the Printers. The highest wages will be given.

Nov. 21, 1796.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Newlin township, Chester county, about the first of Seventh Month last, an old grey and white HORSE, formerly raised there. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold to defray expences, by RICHARD BERNARD.

11th mo. 14th. 1796. ‖

THE public are cautioned against receiving from Isaac Clawson, of Bucks county, 2 separate notes drawn by the subscriber, in favour of said Clawson, one for five pounds, payable the 15th inst. one other, payable the 1st of April next, for seventeen pounds ten shillings! which two said notes I never have had value for, nor will pay, as they were fraudulently obtained.

JOSEPH MATHEWS.

Philadelphia, Nov. 20th, 1796.

To be Sold by Private Sale,

And possession given at any time between the date hereof and the first of April next,

A PLANTATION or tract of land, situated in the township of West Caln, Chester county, within 1 mile of Peter Whitaker's tavern, on the old Lancaster road, leading from Philadelphia to Lancaster, 40 miles from Philadelphia, 2 miles from the turnpike road, within one mile of a good merchant mill and saw mill, within two miles of Samuel Downing's iron works, bounded by land of the widow Pierce, Abraham Jeffries and others, containing 179 acres, of which there is and may be made twenty acres of meadow, the greater part of which may be watered, and between eighty and a hundred acres, under excellent timber. On the premises is an orchard of excellent grafted fruit, with many other fruit trees, a two story log house and barn, and a spring-house, with a never failing spring. The land lays high, and consequently pleasant and healthy, level and easy to be tilled. Enquire of the subscriber, living in Edgmont township, Delaware county, within one mile and a half of Middletown Friends Meeting-house, 3 miles of the Rising Sun tavern upon the Strasburgh road, leading from Philadelphia to the Turks Head. The conditions of sale will be made easy, by

NATHANIEL HOLLINGSWORTH.

11th mo. 13th, 1796. t. f.

REMOVAL.

ABBOT & SIMPSON,

TAKE the liberty of informing their friends in particular, and the public in general, that they have removed from No. 57, to 80, North Second-street, where they have for sale, a large quantity, and a very great variety of queens-ware, and glass, just imported in the ships Willian Penn, Ceres and Hebe, from London; the Birmingham Packet, Amiable, Catherine, Adrastus, Patty, and Friendship, from Liverpool, consisting of elegant enamelled wedgwood table services, compleat, of a variety of patterns—likewise enamelled, coloured and plain queens-ware of almost every description; also an assortment of the very best double japanned tea trays and waiters of different sizes and patterns; where merchants, captains of vessels, country store-keepers, and the public in general, may have their orders executed with the greatest punctuality, on the most reasonable terms (wholesale and retail) for cash, or approved notes of a short date.

P. S. Mr. Simpson is just returned from the different manufactories (in England) where he has been making the above selection, and establishing such a correspondence as will always insure to them goods of the first quality.

Philadelphia, Oct. 17, 1796. thctC.

Meadow for Sale.

MEADOW on Shivers's Island for sale. Apply to JAMES WILKINS, No. 14, Chesnut-street.

Sept. 28th, 1796. t.f

In Chancery of New-Jersey.

John Platt, Henry Appleton, Sampson Wright, Henry Chapman, and John Prothers, executors of William Neate, deceased,
against
Garret Rapalji, and Helena his wife.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issuing out of the High Court of Chancery of the state of New-Jersey, directed to me, the subscriber, High Sheriff of the county of Morris, in the said state, and in pursuance of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, I shall expose to sale, at public vendue and out-cry, on Tuesday, the 21st day of March next, all those certain MESSUAGES, IRON-WORKS, MILLS, and LANDS adjoining thereto, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, situate, lying and being at the head of Muskinninkunk river, in the counties of Morris and Sussex, in the said state of New-Jersey, called and known by the name of BROOKLAND FORGE, which premises are sold under a decree of the said Court of Chancery, to the end that the monies arising from such sale may be applied to the discharge of the monies due from the complainants on a certain morrgage, bearing date the first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three, given and executed to their testator, the said William Neate, deceased, by the said Garret Rapalji, and Helena his wife, together with the costs of suit by the said Court awarded to the said complainants.

The sale will commence on the premises, between the hours of twelve and five on the above mentioned day, when a good and sufficient deed will be executed, by

HIRAM SMITH, High Sheriff of the county of Morris.

TO BE SOLD,

The following valuable places, viz.

1st. THE noted Tavern kept for many years by the subscriber, together with 14 acres of land, on which is an orchard of about 230 apple trees. The house, out-houses, barns and stables are in good repair, and are now in the tenure of Mr. Robert Meldrem. Said tavern is so well known that a more particular description is not necessary.

2d. The Plantation adjoining said tavern, consisting of 150 acres of excellent limestone land, 70 acres of which is woodland, and 80 acres cleared, and under good cultivation, with a considerble part laid in clover. On this plantation is a stone farm-house, with a well of good water near the door, and a never failing stream of water running through the whole; also a proportionable part of orcharding and meadow.

3d. A Lot consisting of two acres of Land, with a large stone dwelling-house, and blacksmith's shop; being an excellent stand for business. On this lot is a good well of water, about 30 apple trees, and a lime-kiln.

The above will be sold all together, or separate, as will best suit the purchaser.

4th. The place on which the subscriber now resides, containing about 30 acres of excellent land, with a good orchard, and a new elegant stone house, well finished, being 40 feet in front and nearly the same in depth, with a good kitchen, all very convenient.

5th. A Plantation consisting of 150 acres of good land, 70 acres of which is under improvement, with a proportionable quantity of meadow, and 80 acres of woodland, with a farm-house and an orchard on the premises, and a never failing spring of water near the centre of the place. This plantation will be sold all together, or in separate lots, as will best accommodate those who purchase.

The terms of payment will be made easy, and possesion given the first of April, 1797.

The whole of the above described premises lie in Bucks county, in the township of Buckingham, on the old York road, 27 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 miles from Corell's ferry. For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM BENNET.

June 1, 1796. tf

STRAYED from the plantation of the subscriber, in Caernarvon township, Berks county, six Carolina bred STEERS, four or five years old, four of them have very long horns; one had a bell on, fastened with a broad leather strap, he is a dark brindle, with long horns; one a dark brown, has one horn crooked and turning down towards his head; one a brown, with common size horns; one a yellow red, has long horns and a star in his face; one black and white, has long horns; and one red and white, with horns standing up, but not longer than common. They are all ear marked, but the mark cannot be remembered, and branded on the top of the left horn, except the one with a bell on, who is not branded, the mark can scarcely be seen, brand mark U B. Said steers went off sometime last May. Whoever takes them up and brings them to the subscriber, or to Jones's tavern, near the subscriber's, shall have twenty shillings a head reward, and reasonable expences, or twelve shillings and six-pence per head, upon giving notice where they may be found.

ULRICK BRUNNER.

November 5, 1796, 5w 7

FOR SALE,

A Very valuable estate, situate in Gloucester county, on the river Delaware, near Raccoon creek, and opposite to Chester, containing 470 acres of land, about 200 of which are banked meadow, and more within bank to be cleared and made, of a soil equal to any on the Delaware. This has been long known as a dairy and grazing farm, being formerly in the tenure of Becket, the greatcheese maker, and now of John Pissant. It has a good proportion of timber land, and may be conveniently divided into two farms, having two good dwellings, well situated, commodious barns, and stabling for a large number of cattle. It has good advantages for tending market, either by land or water. For terms, apply to the tenant on the premises, to Samuel Tomkins adjoining thereto, Joseph Sloan, Surveyor, near Haddonfield, or John Litle, No. 40, North Sixth-street, Philadelphia.

October 11th, 1796. 11 w.

Looking-Glasses, Hardware, Dry Goods, &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front streets, has for Sale, a large and general Assortment of the following Articles, wholesale or retail:

LOOKING glasses and tea trays
Andirons, shovels and tongs
Candlesticks and snuffers
Iron pots and bake ovens
Flat irons and stands
London water
Copper and iron tea-kettles
Frying pans and bellows
Tea pots, spoons and soup ladles

ALSO,

Cloths and cassimers
Chintzes and calicoes
Silk, cotton & thread stockings
Ladies and gentlemens gloves
Sacking bottoms
Fishhooks and needles
Pocket knives & pencils
Knives and forks
Razors & corkscrews
Penknives and scissars
Shoe and knee buckles
Watch chains, strings, seals and keys
Plated spurs & spectacles
Ivory and horn combs
Pocket books and inkholders
Pistols and burning glasses

ALSO,

Linens and checks
Money purses & ribbons
Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Nankeens and muslins
Thicksetts, &c. &c.

STOLEN out of the house of the subscriber, living in Northampton township, Bucks county, in the night of the 3d instant, an old fashioned silver WATCH, maker's name Geo. Clark, London, 15745. Whoever will secure the thief and watch, so that the owner may get his watch and the thief brought to justice, shall receive Three Dollars reward, or Two Dollars for the watch only.

SAMUEL SPENCER.

Nov. 13, 1796. *

TO all people, to whom may be offered a Note of Hand, signed by the subscriber, to *John Fisher, junr.* of Moreland township, Montgomery county, for the payment of Fifteen Pounds, I do hereby notify and forewarn you against taking an assignment thereon, as I, having not received a just and legal consideration therefor, do intend to dispute the payment thereof. WILLIAM ROBERTS.

Nov. 16. §

To be sold, by private sale,

ONE hundred and seven acres of land, situate in Westnantmill township, Chester county, bounded by lands of Samuel Barys and James M'Cacherin, with 10 acres of good meadow, well watered, and more may be made; and a proportion of woodland; there are on the premises a log dwelling-house, two stories high, with three fire places, and a good barn, all new and in good repair, also a spring with a spring-house over it, and a good run of water near the door; the fences are all in good order. For terms, apply to the subscriber, near the premises, in Brandywine township, Chester county. WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

Nov. 1. *

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the pasture of the subscriber, on the 28th ult. a dark bay HORSE, about fifteen hands high, a star in his forehead, his off hind foot white, a little hipshot in his right hip, some saddle marks, a natural trotter; likewise, in the night of the 8th instant, a large well made old sorrel HORSE, in good order, having some white down his face, a white spot on his under lip, branded on his near shoulder, shod all round, and is a natural trotter. Whoever brings the described horses to the subscriber, shall receive Ten Dollars for each horse, with reasonable charges, and if the thief or thieves be brought to justice, Twenty Dollars.

JOSEPH WALKER.

Great-Valley, Tredyffrin township, Chester county, 11th mo. 11th, 1796. *

Carpets and Carpeting,

Just come to hand.

ALSO, a large and general assortment of goods, as usual, for sale, at No. 52, Market-street. WILLIAM ADCOCK.

Nov. 15.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

DECEMBER, 1796.] THE [NUMBER 3466.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1796.

Seven Cents Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th of November, an apprentice boy, by trade a Miller, named JOHN TANNER, between 19 and 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, light hair; had on, when he went away, a new coat, jacket and trowsers, all of clouded nankeen, and took with him a light coloured broad-cloth coat, a striped jean jacket, and a mixed red and blue broad-cloth jacket, two pair of trowsers, one striped purple and yellow, the other fulled lindsey, three shirts, one fine, a fur hat, bound with velvet, two pair of yarn stockings, and a pair of new shoes, and other cloaths. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and will bring him home, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, but no charges paid, by

BENJAMIN CHAPMAN.

Wrightstown, Nov. 28. 1796. §

WHEREAS Jacob Nyce, about the 25th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1796, came to my house and informed me that he owned a tract of land in the township of Worcester, county of Montgomery, and state of Pennsylvania, containing 18 acres, which he was desirous of selling, and requested me to purchase it from him. I then informed him that if he would convey the land to me in fee simple, I would give him 150 pounds for it, and would pay him 100 pounds in hand, and give him my bond for the payment of 50 pounds; which he agreed to, and also on the 18th day of July succeeding he conveyed the land in fee simple to me, and acknowledged the deed before Job Roberts, Justice of the Peace for said county, at which time and in the presence of said Roberts I paid the said Nyce 100 pounds in part for the land, and gave him my bond for the remaining 50 pounds, which bond is dated the 18th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1796, payable on or before the 27th of November, in the year of our Lord 1797; and since that time I have heard the said Nyce is under the age of 21, and also, since he conveyed the land to me, he offered the same land for sale, and proposed he would make the purchaser a deed in fee simple when he should arrive at the age of twenty-one.—Now this is to forewarn all people from taking an assignment upon the bond, as I will not pay the consideration whereof until I shall receive a competent title for the land, and also from purchasing the said land from Nyce, as I am determined not to cede it to any person until I am compelled by a regular process of law; my deed for said land is recorded in the Recorder's office of said county, in Deed Book, No. 9, page 579.

BENJAMIN WEBER.

November, 25, 1796. †

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, in the month of November, 1796, a red and white COW. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

NATHAN JONES.

December 13, 1796. §

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber living in Haverford township, Delaware county, on the night of 6th inst. a sorrel HORSE, about fourteen hands and an half high, with a bald face, and four white feet, a natural pacer, shod all round, rising five years old. Any person securing the horse, so that the owner may get him again, and the thief brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or ten dollars for the horse only, and reasonable charges, paid by

SAMUEL GRACEY.

12th, mo. 9th, 1796. *

TO BE SOLD.

A VALUABLE plantation, situate in Whitemarsh township, in the county of Montgomery, 13 ½ miles from Philadelphia, containing about 150 acres, 54 of woodland, the cleared land is of a good quality, and a quarry of good lime stone, with two lime kilns, an orchard of 100 apple trees, there is erected on the premises a stone dwelling house with a well of water near the door, a smith's shop and smoke house, also a large stone barn almost new, the said plantation will be sold together or divided, as may suit those who purchase. For further information apply to

THOMAS LANCASTER.

10th mo. 31st, 1796. †

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of BERNARD VANDICRIFT, late of Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county deceased, are desired to make speedy payment, and those having any demands against said estate are requested to produce their accounts for settlement, to

THOMAS ASHTON, or JOHN FRYHOFFER. } Executors.

Nov. 4th, 1796. ¶

FOR SALE.

A large FERRY BOAT, forty-three feet long, eight and half feet wide, with large iron hinges, and fall at each end, built of white oak, double bottom, each side is of one solid plank, but two years old, and little worse of wear, will carry four horses, waggon and cord of wood across the river Schuylkill.

PAUL & LIVEZEY.

Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county, Nov. 29th. t. b. c. t. f.

To be sold at public vendue,

On the premises, on Thursday, the 22d day of December next, at 12 o'clock,

A PLANTATION, situate in the township of Warwick, in Bucks county, containing one hundred and seventy-one acres and three quarters of land; there are on the premises a stone dwelling-house, with two rooms on the first floor, and three on the second, a stone kitchen and milk-house, a log barn, convenient stabling, with an apple orchard, about ninety acres of the land are cleared and in cultivation, is fertile, and well adapted to the growth of every kind of grain, about sixteen thereof good meadow, and about ten acres may be made in addition, there being a constant stream of water running through the same, the reminder well timbered woodland. The situation is pleasant, agreeable and healthy, adjoining the Bethlehem road, about 25 miles from Philadelphia, and one and an half from Doyle's-town, opposite Barclay's grist and oil mills, and bordering on the Neshaminy creek. There are several places of worship, both English and German in the neighbourhood. Due attendance and an indisputable title will be given on the spot, by

JONATHAN DUNGAN.

Nov. 29th. *

To be Sold, at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE Plantation, situate in New-London township, Chester county, about 2 miles from New-London Cross-Roads, and 16 from Wilmington; containing about 207 acres, about 30 of which is good meadow, a large proportion of wood, and the remainder arable land, of a good quality, well watered; there are on the premises a good 2 story log house, and new barn, 46 by 30 feet, two good apple orchards, and a well of excellent water before the door.

Also, 28 acres of woodland, altogether of young thriving chesnut, lying about 3 miles from the above plantation, which will be sold seperate, or together with the above, as may best suit those inclined to purchase. Any person on application to the subscriber, living on the premises, may know the terms.

DAVID JARRET.

11th mo. 15th. *

FOR SALE.

A SMALL plantation, containing forty-six acres and some perches, situated 17 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and adjoining the Reading road and Spring-Town; on the premises are a good house, a stone barn, a well of durable water, with a milk-house at the door, a good bearing orchard, with a quantity of meadow, and some woodland; the soil is good for winter or summer grain. For further particulars, enquire of MAGDALENE SUPPLEE, on the premises, or ABRAHAM SUPPLEE, near the Methodist meeting-house on Skippack road, twenty miles from Philadelphia.

Nov. 29th, 1796. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Northampton township, Bucks county, an old Grey MARE, about 15 hands high, a brown star in her forehead, and supposed to be 14 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be sold, as the law directs. CARRET DUNGAN.

11th mo. 24th, 1796. ¶

THIS is forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on a note for one hundred and twenty-four pounds nine shillings and an half penny, bearing date the 10th day of November, 1796, given by me Jacob Stigers to Michael Ryine, the value of which I never received.

JACOB STIGERS.

Lancaster county, Nov. 28th. *

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN-away from the subscriber on Saturday last, an apprentice, named *Thomas Nixon*, he is a fair countenanced lad, about 17 years of age; had on when he went away, a blue cloth coat, fustian trowsers, a round hat, &c. and carried with him several articles of cloathing which cannot well be described. The above reward will be paid for bringing him to his master, or giving information so as he may be had. *JOHN M'CLELLEN.*

N. B. All masters of vessels are forwarned not to carry him off, and all persons not to trust him on my account.

Frankfort, November 7th. *

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, on the turnpike road, opposite the 4 mile stone, on the night of the eleventh instant; a brown bay MARE, between eight and nine years old, about fifteen hands high, strong built, rather wide breasted in proportion to her hind parts, is a natural trotter and kind at any business, a thick strong mane, falls a little each way, a small lump on the small of her back, strong tail not docked, a few white hairs on her near hind foot, shod all round, and is remarkably cross among creatures. Whoever takes up and secures said Mare and thief, so that the owner may get his property, and the thief brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or twenty five dollars for the Mare only, and all reasonable charges paid by

DAVID JONES.

November 11th, 1796. ‖

STOLEN out of the pasture of Sarah Thomas in West Whiteland township in Chester county on the night of the 12th of October instant, a bright bay HORSE, between 15 and 16 hands high, rising five years old, a snip down his nose, no brand, a few small saddle marks, shod all round when taken, trots and canters, but when trotting drags his hind feet on the ground Whoever secures the horse and thief, so that the owner may get the horse, shall receive twenty dollars, or for the horse only, fifteen dollars.

GEORGE MEREDITH.

Oct. 14th 1796. * 7 w.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

And possession given immediately,

TWO tracts of land, situate in the township of Buckingham, within a quarter of a mile of Buckingham Meeting-house, convenient to schools, &c. Said tracts are divided by the Old York road, the one containing seventeen and a half acres of land, on which is erected a two story stone messuage, thirty-two feet by twenty, a log kitchen adjoining, a newly erected two story stone shop, stone barn, stabling, and convenient out houses, an excellent orchard of the best grafted fruit, containing abou eighty trees, nearly seven acres of watered meadow, the remainder plough land, in good condition, a well of water with a pump therin, and a stream running near the door; the other tract on the opposite side of said road contains about twenty-five acres, nine or ten of which is cleared, a part whereof is watered meadow, on which is erected a two story stone house, a shop adjoining, a frame barn, and a log tenement, a well of good water convenient to the house; the land which is cleared is in good order, in a thriving part of the country, and valuable neighbourhood; either of said tracts would well accomodate many kinds of mechanicks. Also a tract of wood land well timbered, situate in Solebury township, one mile and three quarters from the before mentioned tracts, containing about seventeen acres. The whole will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchasers. For terms, apply to the subscriber, on the premises,

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Buckingham, Bucks county ‖ 11th mo. 30th, 1796. t. f.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Southampton township, Bucks county, 6 sheep and 3 lambs; they are marked with a hole in each ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOSHUA WOOD.

Nov. 29, 1796.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 21st of September, a bound girl, named Sarah Newton, about seven years of age, fair complexion, black hair and dark eyes; had on a striped cotton short gown and brown petticoat, when she went away. Whoever takes up said girl, and brings her to me, at No. 143, North Front-street, shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

JOHN PATTERSON.

Philadelphia, December 7, 1796.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN-AWAY on the 29th ult. from the subscriber, living in Goshen township, Chester county, an apprentice lad, named WILLIAM CINSER, about 17 years of age, a short thick set fellow, round visage, short brown hair; had on a hunting shirt, cloth jacket and tow trowsers, when he went away.

Whoever takes up the said apprentice, and brings him home, shall be entitled to the above reward, but no charges.

SAMUEL GARRET, junr.

Nov. 30. †

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to the Goldsmith's business. Enquire of the printers hereof.

May 25. t. f.

PHILADELPHIA.

On Friday last the House of Representatives of the United States, in a body, waited on the President, when the Speaker pronounced the following address, in answer to his Speech at the opening of the Session.

SIR,

THE House of Representatives have attended to your communication respecting the state of our country, with all the sensibility that the contemplation of the subject, and a sense of duty, can inspire.

We are gratified by the information, that measures calculated to ensure a continuance of the friendship of the Indians, and to maintain the tranquility of the western frontier, have been adopted; and we indulge the hope that these, by impressing the Indian tribes with more correct conceptions of the justice, as well as power, of the United States, will be attended with success.

While we notice, with satisfaction, the steps that you have taken in pursuance of the late treaties with several foreign nations, the liberation of our citizens, who were prisoners at Algiers, is a subject of peculiar felicitation. We shall cheerfully co-operate in any further measures that shall appear, on consideration, to be requisite.

We have ever concurred with you in the most sincere and uniform disposition to preserve our neutral relations inviolate, and it is, of course, with anxiety and deep regret we hear that any interruption of our harmony with the French Republic has occured: For we feel with you, and with our constituents, the cordial and unabated wish to maintain a perfectly friendly understanding with that nation. Your endeavours to fulfil that wish, and by all honourable means to preserve peace and to restore that harmony and affection, which have heretofore so happily subsisted between the French Republic and the United States, cannot fail, therefore, to interest our attention. And while we participate in the full reliance you have expressed on the patriotism, self-respect and fortitude of our countrymen, we cherish the pleasing hope, that a mutual spirit of justice and moderation will ensure the success of your perseverance.

The various subjects of your communication will, respectively, meet with the attention that is due to their importance.

When we advert to the internal situation of the United States, we deem it equally natural and becoming to compare the present period with that immediately antecedent to the operation of the government, and to contrast it with the calamities in which the state of war still involves several of the European nations, as the reflections deduced from both tend to justify, as well as to excite, a warmer admiration of our free constitution, and to exalt our minds to a more fervent and grateful sense of piety towards Almighty God for the beneficence of his providence, by which its administration has been hitherto so remarkably distinguished.

And while we entertain a grateful conviction that your wise, firm and patriotic administration has been signally conducive to the success of the present form of government, we cannot forbear to express the deep sensations of regret, with which we contemplate your intended retirement from office.

As no other suitable occasion may occur, we cannot suffer the present to pass, without attempting to disclose some of the emotions which it cannot fail to awaken.

The gratitude and admiration of your countrymen are still drawn to the recollection of those resplendent virtues and talents, which were so eminently instrumental to the atchievement of the revolution, and of which that glorious event will ever be the memorial. Your obedience to the voice of duty and your country, when you quitted, reluctantly, a second time, the retreat you had chosen,

and first accepted the presidency, afforded a new proof of the devotedness of your zeal in its service, and an earnest of the patriotism and success which have characterized your administration. As the grateful confidence of the citizens in the virtues of their chief magistrate has essentially contributed to that success, we persuade ourselves that the millions, whom we represent, participate with us in the anxious solicitude of the present occasion.

Yet we cannot be unmindful that your moderation and magnanimity, twice displayed by retiring from your exalted stations, afford examples no less rare and instructive to mankind, than valuable to a Republic.

Although we are sensible that this event, of itself, completes the lustre of a character already conspicuously unrivalled by the coincidence of virtue, talents, success and public estimation; yet we conceive we owe it to you, Sir, and still more emphatically to ourselves and to our nation (of the language of whose hearts we presume to think ourselves at this moment the faithful interpreters) to express the sentiments with which it is contemplated.

The spectacle of a free and enlightened nation offering by its representatives the tribute of unfeigned approbation to its first citizen, however novel and interesting it may be, derives all its lustre, (a lustre which accident or enthusiasm could not bestow, and which adulation would tarnish) from the transcendent merit, of which it is the voluntary testimony.

May you long enjoy that liberty which is so dear to you, and to which your name will ever be so dear: May your own virtues and a nation's prayers obtain the happiest sun-shine for the decline of your days and the choicest of future blessings. For our country's sake, for the sake of republican liberty, it is our earnest wish, that your example may be the guide of your successors, and thus, after being the ornament and safeguard of the present age, become the patrimony of our descendants.

To which the President returned the following answer.

Gentlemen,

To a citizen, whose views were unambitious; who preferred the shade and tranquility of private life, to the splendour and solicitude of elevated stations; and whom the voice of duty and his country could alone have drawn from his chosen retreat; no reward for his public services can be so grateful as public approbation, accompanied by a consciousness, that to render those services useful to that country has been his single aim; and when this approbation is expressed by the representatives of a free and enlightened nation, the reward will admit of no addition. Receive, gentlemen, my sincere and affectionate thanks for this signal testimony, that my services have been acceptable and useful to my country. The strong confidence of my fellow-citizens, while it animated all my actions, ensured their zealous co-operation, which rendered those services successful. The virtue and wisdom of my successors, joined with the patriotism and intelligence of the citizens who compose the other branches of government, I firmly trust will lead them to the adoption of measures, which, by the beneficence of Providence, will give stability to our system of government; add to its success; and secure to ourselves, and to posterity, that liberty, which is to all of us so dear.

While I acknowledge, with pleasure, the sincere and uniform disposition of the House of Representatives to preserve our neutral relations inviolate, and with them deeply regret any degree of interruption of our good understanding with the French Republic, I beg you, gentlemen, to rest assured, that my endeavours will be earnest and unceasing, by all honourable means, to preserve peace, and to restore that harmony and affection, which have heretofore so happily subsisted between our two nations; and with you, I cherish the pleasing hope, that a mutual spirit of justice and moderation will crown those endeavours with success.

I shall cheerfully concur in the beneficial measures which your deliberations shall mature on the various subjects demanding your attention. And while directing your labours to advance the real interests of our country, you receive its blessings, with perfect sincerity my individual wishes will be offered for your present and future felicity.

Go. WASHINGTON.

CHARLESTON, November 22.

By the arrival of Captain Hatch, from Cape Francois, we learn that the report of Santhonax's having gone to France, in the frigate commanded by Captain Barney, is unfounded. Santhonax and Capt. Barney were both at the Cape at the time of Capt. Hatch's departure. Gen. Laveaux had sailed in the frigate which accompanied Captain Barney in his cruise on this coast.

Capt. Hatch says there were upwards of fifty American vessels lying in the different ports in the Bite of Leogane, which have been sent in by French cruizers, on suspicion of their having been bound to English ports in that Island.

Before Capt. Hatch left the Cape, seventeen American captains had arrived there from the out ports, who had been captured; they were in hopes that the Directory would discharge their vessels; as it was understood that they disapproved of the conduct of the captors; but it was very uncertain whether they would succeed or not, as, from the unsettled situation of affairs, their power was very limited.

The day before Captain Hatch sailed, the brig Sally and Betsey, David Ross, master, arrived from Philadelphia; he was bound to Trinidad; five days after he left the Capes, being then in lat. 34, 30, long. 74, he was overtaken by a gale of wind, in which his vessel was three times thrown on her beam ends; the last time his masts gave way, and went over the side; he then was compelled to bear away for the Cape.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.

Arrived yesterday, brig Charlotte, Capt. Bird, 30 days from Martinique, who has politely favoured us with a recital of the following articles. Off Guadaloupe was boarded by the French privateer Echo, out from Guadaloupe on a cruise; after examining their papers, and treating them politely, suffered them to proceed. The Captain informed, that the day before he had captured and sent into Guadabupe an American schooner with British property on board. While examining Capt. B. the ship Polly and Betsey, of New-York, Captain E. Hubbell, who had sailed in company with him from Guadaloupe, hove in sight, and seeing the privateer board the Charlotte, bore up for Dominique—the privateer immediately gave chase, and when Capt. B. last saw them, they were close under Dominique, and the privateer nearly up to them.

Lat. 28, 18, long. 64. spoke schooner Sally, Captain Tappins, of Newbury port, who sailed from Martinique the day before them. Capt. T. informed, that the day before, off Guadaloupe, was boarded by a Spanish frigate, direct from Spain, with a British prize ship in company, taken on the passage; treated them with the greatest politeness, and informed that he was sent express to the Spanish American possessions, with a declaration of war.

While Capt. Bird lay at St. Pierre's (Martinique) November 8th, he saw hand bills, containing a declaration of war against Spain, posted up at all the corners of the streets; an embargo likewise took place the same day throughout the island, and every Spanish vessel in their ports was stripped, and their sails carried ashore.

Lat. 31, long. 74, spoke brig Fame, Captain Tilden, 24 days from Surrinam, bound to Boston. Captain T. informed, that he had been embargoed at Surrinam 7 weeks, and that the port had been in a state of blockade during nearly the whole period.

Capt. Bird left at St. Pierre's, ship Charles, of Baltimore, to sail as soon the embargo was taken off; brig Lovina, Captain Carson, of Philadelphia, do. and a number of other Americans, names not recollected.

Capt. B. passed a number of ships and brigs, going down the bay.

MARYLAND.

By the House of Delegates, December 13th, 1796.

Resolved unanimously, That the President of the United States merits the everlasting gratitude of the people. That his profound wisdom in council and eminent exertions in the field, aided by the virtue and valour of his fellow-citizens, triumphed over British invasion, and led his country through an arduous war to victory and happiness; establishing its independence by a revolution, unsullied with a crime, and distinguished for moderation, virtue and humanity. That his wise and steady administration of the general government, promptness in suppressing domestic insurrection, firmness in defeating improper exertions of foreign influence, and perseverance in the system of neutrality, have continued to us those advantages which result from a stable and free government, and have crowned us with the blessings of peace, liberty and prosperity, whilst Europe and the Indies have been convulsed with the horrors of a dreadful and desolating war.

Resolved unanimously, That his late paternal address, the result of much reflection and experience, is eminently calculated, by its counsels, to secure the continuance of the independence, peace, happiness and prosperity of our country, if steadily pursued by his successors, and firmly adhered to by the people; wisely founding the principles of our political conduct on the immoveable basis of morality and justice, aided by the influence of religion, learning and virtue, in private life.

Resolved unanimously, That to perpetuate this valuable present in the most striking view to posterity, it be printed and published with the laws of this session, as an evidence of our approbation of its political axioms, and a small testimony of the affection we bear to the precept of him, to whom, under Divine Providence, we are principally indebted for our greatest political blessings.

Resolved unanimously, That it is the earnest prayer of the Legislature of Maryland, that the President, in his contemplated retirement, may find all the blessings of domestic happiness, and live to experience the salutary principles of his administration operating through his successors, to increase the independence, prosperity and welfare of the American people.

☞ We understand that the Senate concurred unanimously in the above resolutions the day following the vote in the House of Delegates.

STOCKBRIDGE, Dec. 12.

Mr. Skinner was elected for this district, by a majority of 249 votes. We have not heard a statement of votes given for a gentleman to supply the place of Mr. Sedgwick the present session of Congress, but Mr. Skinner is undoubtedly chosen.

HARTFORD, Dec. 12.

Thursday last his Excellency the Governor, and the Honourable Council of this state, assembled in this city, for the purpose of counting the votes of the freemen for a Representative to fill the vacancy in the present and ensuing Congress, when it appeared that the Honourable James Davenport and Samuel W. Dana, Esquires, were chosen by a great majority.

We cannot yet think that the choice of Electors in Vermont is illegal. By the constitution of that state, made in 1777, (and we do not recollect any amendment of it since) the Supreme Legislative authority is vested in a House of Assembly: This Assembly, between the 2d and 12th of November, as we are credibly informed, made choice of the Electors of President and Vice President—of course the very election was a legislative act, and therefore strictly conformable to the constitution of the United States, which declares, that the Electors shall be chosen by each state, "in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct."

A gentleman who left Vermont on Tuesday last says, he heard nothing in that state of any informalities in the choice of Electors.

SALEM, Dec. 9.

RELEASE OF AMERICAN SEAMEN.

Captain Elias Grant, arrived since our last in 29 days from Martinique and St. Bartholomews. At Port Royal, Captain Grant saw Mr. Talbot, Agent of the United States for obtaining the release of American seamen from on board British vessels of war, who informed him that he had procured the release of several, some of whom Captain G. saw.—Mr. Talbot appeared satisfied with the conduct of the British commanders, as far as he had seen, in delivering them up, and declared that he had not made a single application that had been refused. A Stephen Croel, of Long-Island, state of New-York, who had been discharged from on board a vessel of war, came on board of Captain Grant at Fort Royal, but was shortly after taken sick and died. Captain G. saw his discharge, and certificate for pay, while on board the ship.

While Captain G. lay at Fort Royal, several cartels arrived with prisoners from Guadaloupe—one of the prisoners, with whom Capt. G. conversed, said, that of about 1900 that had been taken by the French, only 500 were then alive—the rest died in the French prisons in Guadaloupe.

The fleet that we have had accounts of sailing from Martinique, had returned without performing any exploits whatever.

BOSTON, December 12.

Titles and nobility have ever been in high repute amongst barbarians and savage nations. The Indians have titles, but they are the reward of merit, and not hereditary. One calls himself the Black Dog of Tuchabatchee; another calls himself the Great Elk; another the Wolf Hunter. This is a fine satyre on nobility—a title among Savages is a stimulus to activity, an incentive to enterprise. A title among the polished Savages of Europe, is a stimulus (if we may so express it) to indolence, to effeminacy, to skulking. Among the polished nations of antiquity, titles were not known, except the civic title of Magistrate, General, or Legislator.

A letter, dated at Holme's Hole (Vineyard) on Wednesday last, says, "We put in here yesterday afternoon, fearing to go to sea, on account of the unfavourable appearance of the weather; and it is well we did, as a terrible blow from N. E. by E. and S. E. by E. was experienced here last night—we have however received no damage. There are now lying here about 20 sail of vessels, a part of which are bound to Boston; We hear there was a vessel lost, two days ago, within a few leagues of Boston light-house, the particulars of which I cannot inform you." This letter is from a passenger on board the Pomona, Capt. Gardiner, bound for Philadelphia.

The vessel mentioned in the above extract, to have been lost before the storm of Tuesday night, we think must be the Juliana, Capt. Ingraham, reported in the papers to be lost on the Nantucket bar.

We have not learnt of any material damage done by the storm on Tuesday night. A vessel from the eastward is said to be missing.

Arrived yesterday, brig Industry, Hooper, 38 days from St. Thomas's. Spoke in Sailrock passage, brig Peggy, Wallace, 42 days from Baltimore, for Port de-Paix. In lat. 39, 44, long. 74, spoke ship Eagle, 35 days from London, for Philadelphia.

NEW-YORK, December 13.

We have again the disagreeable task of announcing a dreadful conflagration, which has visited the city of Savannah; and of which we this day give the melancholy prrticulars.

It appears to have originated from accident; and to have been greatly increased by a fatal security in the inhabitants, and a consequent want of enterprising exertion at a moment, when the first destructive effects might have been checked, or the misery which has followed been considerably abated. Every part of the continent has, within a short period past, experienced the horrid visitation of this calamity to a truly alarming degree: and we must indubitably be led, from this hard earned experience, to adopt every possible precaution for a state of greater security to our large towns; where not only the comfort and property of its own citizens are placed at such hazardous stake; but the interest of the country at large, and the deposits of foreign merchants, become also so precariously involved.

We are happy to find that the loss sustained by the late fire will be in part mitigated to the proprietors, as a number of the buildings were insured. This

inſtance plainly proves the advantages reſulting from this excellent Inſtitution.

This day the Election for a Repreſentative in the Congreſs of the United States, for this diſtrict, commences in the different wards of this city.

Communication.

The Citizens have certainly at preſent juſt cauſe of alarm. We are infeſted with a gang of Villains, againſt whom we ought to take every proper meaſure of ſecurity.

A ſhort time ſince the cellar door of Malaby and Durand, in Maiden Lane, was raiſed frame and all, apparently with a crow bar, from the pavement into which it was bedded, and a conſiderable quantity of linens ſtolen.

A ſimilar attempt was made at the ſtore of Warder and Schuyler, watch-makers, in the ſame ſtreet; but a young man who ſlept in the ſtore being alarmed, the villains made off without effecting their purpoſe.

The houſes of God have not been ſafe from their intruſions. Some of them broke into the Veſtry Room of St. Paul's church, probably in expectation of finding the plate, but they were diſappointed.

At the houſe of Joaquim Monterio, in Broad-way, nearly oppoſite the Church, they were more ſucceſsful. They robbed him of a large quantity of plate, amounting to a conſiderable ſum of money.

The late attempts to fire the houſes of Smith and Depuyſter, in Pearl-ſtreet, are probably in conjunction with the deſigns of plunder.

A few nights ſince a man was purſued and taken into cuſtody, for repeated attempts to alarm the citizens in the neighbourhood of the new Alms Houſe by the cry of fire. During the ſame night the family of William Alexander were awaked by ſeveral perſons, who attempted to break into the houſe.

On Thurſday night laſt about twelve o'clock, a citizen paſſed the ſtore of Loomis and Tillinghaſt, on Murray's wharf, and noticed three very ſuſpicious ill-looking fellows at the door. The alarm of fire which followed ſoon after, induced ſuſpicions of their agency in the buſineſs. Theſe ſuſpicions will gather ſtrength in our minds when we conſider that the confuſion and throng which prevail at ſuch times, afford favourable opportunities to effect their deſigns.

Theſe facts are given as correctly as the information of a ſingle citizen will permit. The account might be amended, and perhaps greatly enlarged, by the information of others from different parts of the city.

Dec. 15.

The minds of the citizens are in a ſtate of agitation; and well they may be; the recent FIRES at Baltimore, Philadelphia, Savannah, Morriſville, and this city, beſides various detected attempts, are ſufficient to alarm all good citizens, and to rouſe them to vigilance. The public mind, thus agitated, was aſſailed yeſterday by reports of tremendous fires at Boſton, and at Albany, but we hope they are premature, as we have not been able to trace them to any certain ſcource

December 17.

We learn that Robert Troup, Eſq; is appointed Judge of this diſtrict, in the room of John Lawrence, Eſq; lately choſen to repreſent this ſtate in the Senate of the United States.

TRENTON, Dec. 13.

Sunday morning, between 4 and 5 o'clock, a fire broke out in the corn kiln, adjoining the large and commodious griſt mill, belonging to Robert Morris, Eſq; at Morriſville, oppoſite this city. Before it was diſcovered, the fire had communicated to the mill, and raged to ſuch a degree as to render all exertion of the inhabitants fruitleſs, being deſtitute of fire engines. The citizens of this place were alarmed a little before ſix, croſſed the river with an engine, but too late to render any aſſiſtance: The kiln and mill were burnt to the ground: Fortunately the weather was calm, otherwiſe the whole of the extenſive works belonging to Mr. Morris, in all probability, muſt have ſhared a ſimilar fate. The mill was occupied by David Trembell, and we are informed his loſs in flour and grain was very conſiderable. The ſlitting mill, &c. were ſeveral times on fire.

Philadelphia, December 21.

By the returns of the election for Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, which have come to hand, it appears they are as follow, viz.

For John Adams	67
Thomas Pinkney	53
Thomas Jefferſon	49
Aaron Burr.	23

The returns from the ſtates of Vermont, Kentucky, Tenneſſee, South-Carolina and Georgia, have not yet come in.

ALARMING!

On Sunday evening between 8 and 9 o'clock, a fire was diſcovered in a back framed building of Mr. CRESS's in Market-ſtreet, between 6th and 7th ſtreets. From every circumſtance it is indubitable that this fire was kindled by ſome incendiary with a deſign to ſpread a conflagration. A ſmall quantity of ſtraw was placed under two pieces of board, the ſides of a wheel barrow—the ſtraw was ſet on fire by a coal, and when diſcovered was in a blaze, the boards were much burnt.

The fire it appears was brought in two pieces of leather which were found near the ſpot. A timely diſcovery prevented in all probability much miſchief.

The Common Council of the city of New-York have offered a reward of 500 dollars, to any perſon who will diſcover, and proſecute to conviction, certain incendiaries who have lately attempted to ſet fire to ſome houſes in that city; and have alſo recommended to the inhabitants to eſtabliſh a nightly watch.

A late South-Carolina paper ſays, that there is a lage quantity of corn on the Congaree, waiting for water to bring it down; and that it may be bought for one ſhilling per buſhel.

The ſhip South-Carolina, Capt. Garman, arrived at Charleſton on the 30th ultimo, and was advertiſed to ſail from thence on the 6th inſt. She performed her paſſage in 86 hours from the Capes until ſhe came to anchor off Charleſton Bar.

A paragraph from Frederickſburg informs us, that James Madiſon, Eſquire, one of the Repreſentatives for Virginia, declines being re-elected for that diſtrict and that under this idea T. Poſey, Eſq; offers himſelf.

It appears from entries at the Collector's office for this port, made in purſuance of the act of Congreſs of the laſt ſeſſion, that in the quarter commencing on the 1ſt of July, and ending on 30th of September laſt, 290 ſeamen have been regiſtered; and that during the ſame period, 22 ſeamen were impreſſed, of which 4 were natives, 9 whoſe citizenſhip was unknown or uncertain, 2 Swedes, 1 Dutchman, 3 Iriſhmen, and 3 foreigners, whoſe country is unknown, but in place of whom 2 Americans were returned by the veſſel which impreſſed them. But one of theſe impreſſments was made in Europe; and one alſo from a veſſel returning from Europe.

The Legiſlature of New-Hampſhire met at Concord the 23d of November. Governor Gilman addreſſed them in a very full and elegant ſpeech; in the courſe of which he obſerved, that "The act of dignating a man to preſide at the head of our national government, muſt always be deemed highly important. Hitherto the voice of our country in this choice has been as one. But the illuſtrious patriot whoſe wiſdom, prudence and fortitude have been ſo eminent in conducting the affairs of our nation, has made known to the public his determination to retire, at the expiration of the time for which he has been elected. The aſſemblage of virtue and talents which he poſſeſſes, have been exhibited in a manner exalting to human nature. May the ſentiments contained in his late addreſs to the people, be deeply engraved on all hearts; and may the Great Ruler of nations continue to guide the public ſuffrages and deliberations."

To which the Legiſlature replied—"We heartily concur in ſentiment with your Exeellency, on the importance of ſelecting from the people, a man to preſide at the head of our government; the unanimity in this tranſaction hitherto, has been no leſs remarkable than the virtues of the man who has been the object of our choice. May every inſtruction he has given, whether by example or precept, make an indelible impreſſion on every heart, and a remembrance of the unrivalled ſervices he has rendered, inſpire with gratitude to heaven that he has been ſo long continued the glory of his country; and while we regret the neceſſity of turning our attention from him, in the choice of a chief magiſtrate, our hearts follow him to the ſcenes of domeſtic retirement with the moſt fervent wiſhes for his preſent and future happineſs."

Extract of a letter from a gentlemen in Annapolis, to his friend in this city, dated the 14th of Dec. 1796.

The Houſe of Delegates of this ſtate have this moment given their aſſent to lend the commiſſioners of the city of Waſhington one hundred thouſand dollars, and there is no doubt but the Senate will agree to it.

On Saturday at 12 o'clock, agreeably to appointment, Dr. Ruſh delivered his Eulogium in the Preſbyterian Church, in High-ſtreet, on the late Mr. RITTENHOUSE. The Doctor commenced his oration with an account of the great Philoſopher whoſe eulogy he was about to make, and proceeded to give an account of all the material tranſactions of his life, till he came to the awful period of his death, in all which he found occaſion to pay the higheſt tribute of praiſe to the deceaſed. Indeed, we believe, we ſhall be joined in ſentiment by all who heard it, in pronouncing the oration a moſt maſterly compoſition, and that it was pronounced with all the ability of an ORATOR and with all the feeling of a FRIEND. The Church was exceedingly full, but very attentive. The Preſident of the United States, the Members of Congreſs and of the Legiſlature of this ſtate, the foreign Miniſters, the Philoſophical Society, Medical Students, &c. were a part of the auditory on this ſolemn and affecting occaſion.

Died on Tueſday morning, the 13th inſt. in the prime of life, Miſs *Frances Bond*, youngeſt daughter of the late worthy Dr. Phineas Bond, and ſiſter of his Britannic Majeſty's Conſul General.

Her duty to a reverend parent, her affection to her family, were prominent characters of her excellent life, nor was ſhe leſs exemplary in ſincerity to her friends—in ſympathy with the afflicted.

Her meek and gentle nature fully diſplayed itſelf in a patient endurance of a tedious illneſs—which having baffled the beſt exertions of human ſkill, her mild ſpirit took its flight to heaven, there to enjoy that undiſturbed repoſe, which this world had long denied her.

"Thus paſſes o'er, thro' varied life's career,
"Man's fleeting age; the ſeaſons, as they fly,
"Snatch from us, in their courſe, year after year,
"Some ſweet connection, ſome endearing tie."

TO BE SOLD,

ONE hundred acres of land, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, *part of the eſtate of the late James Morris, Eſq;* and of the plantation on which he lived; on the premiſes are, a valuable ſtone griſt-mill, in complete repair, and a ſtone tenement near the mill, *about 15 acres are good watered meadow, and 20 woodland.* It is in the vicinity of lime kilns, a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and a good neighbourhood.

Alſo about 3000 acres of land, in Northampton county, on the waters of Tobyannah, Broadhead's creek, Neſquihoning, Quacake, and Mockchunk creeks, which were ſurveyed in 1775, 1776 and 1777

And a tract of patented land, containing 316 acres, called Camberwell, ſituate on a branch of Fiſhing creek, in Northumberland county.

Application to be made to

ANTHONY MORRIS,
No. 111, Spruce-ſtreet.

t. f.

Purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of NICHOLAS BURKHART, deceaſed,

Will be ſold, at public vendue,

On Tueſday, the 3d day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes,

A Valuable over-ſhot *Merchant and Griſt-Mill*, ſituate in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, about 7 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and 1 from Germantown, on the road which leads from the Market-houſe to the Old York road; the mill is built of ſtone, and 2 ſtories high, has two water wheels, 3 pair of ſtones, 1 pair of which are French Burrs; with thirty-two acres of good land, about 5 acres whereof are good watered meadow; the plowland well ſuited for raiſing grain, and a ſufficiency of timber. There are on the premiſes a large ſtone dwelling-houſe and two other tenements, a large and convenient ſtone barn, a cooper's ſhop, ſpring-houſe and kitchen, and ſome out-buildings; likewiſe, an excellent bearing orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees.

Alſo, two lots of land, ſituate in Germantown townſhip, about half a mile from the above mentioned merchant-mill, containing together about 14 acres of good land, part meadow and ſome upland, and about 2 acres of woodland: there is a good ſtream of water runing through it, and a good Mill-Seat with about twenty-four Feet Fall.

Likewiſe, one other Tract of Land, ſituate in Briſtol Townſhip, on the Lime-kiln Road, about one mile from the above-mentioned, containing about twelve acres, whereof about four acres are good Woodland, and the remainder good Plowland.

All the above mentioned lands are in good fence and repair. An indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſer or purchaſers of the above property, and poſſeſſion given on the firſt Day of April next. The conditions of ſale will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by

SAMUEL BURKHART,
PHILIP BURKHART,
PHEBY RYLAND,
CATHARINE PAUL, and
MARGARET BURKHART,
} Executors.

Dec. 21.

TO BE SOLD.

A Valuable Eſtate, ſituated in Buckingham, Buck's County, by the old York Road, a mile and an half from Bennet's Tavern, and 25 from Philadelphia; containing about 500 acres, one half cleared, and fenced in 7 fields, 5 meadows and 2 orchards; the other half is wood land—a large ſtream of water, ſuitable for a Mill of any kind, runs 200 rods through it, falling into the York road, where is a fall of 18 or 20 feet; this ſtream, with a number of ſprings, riſing in the fields. waters the Meadows at pleaſure.

The buildings, are a two ſtory dwelling-houſe, barn and milk-houſe, of ſtone, ſtables, cow-houſes, &c. Limeſtone is quarried and burned, a quarter of a mile diſtant from the place, any quantity of ſtone and ſand for building, may be had on the premiſes. With this ſlight diſcription, it is evident, this eſtate is a proper object for an enterpriſing man of property; thoſe deſirous to ſee the premiſes, may apply to Michael Walder, living thereon, and for terms, enquire of the ſubſcriber, near the Croſs Roads.

JAMES POLK.

Dec. 21.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

SCHEME of a Lottery for raiſing Sixty Thouſand Dollars, agreeably to an act of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania, paſſed during the laſt ſeſſion, for building a ſtone bridge over the river Schuylkill, at the borough of Reading, in the county of Berks.

		Dollars.
1 Prize of	20,000 Dollars	20,000
1 do. of	10,000 do.	10,000
3 do. of	5,000 do.	15,000
4 do. of	2,000 do.	8,000
20 do. of	1,000 do.	20,000
39 do. of	500 do.	19,500
80 do. of	200 do.	16,000
200 do. of	100 do.	20,000
300 do. of	50 do.	15,000
1 do. of	500 do. to be paid to the poſſeſſor of the firſt drawn number	500
5 do. of	3,000 do to be paid to the poſſeſſors of the five laſt drawn numbers	15,000
9,400 do. of	15 do.	141,000
10,054 Prizes,		
19,946 Blanks.		300,000
30,000 Tickets, at Ten Dollars,		300,000

All prizes ſhall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finiſhed, upon the demand of the poſſeſſor of a fortunate ticket; ſubject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The drawing will commence as ſoon as the tickets are diſpoſed of, or perhaps ſooner, of which public notice will be given.

Reading, May 19, 1796.

Philip Miller, *Thomas Dundaſs*,
Peter Kerſbner, *Sebaſtian Miller*,
William Witman, *James May*,
Daniel Graeff, *John Otto*,
Joſeph Hieſter, *John Keim*,
James Diemer,
} Commiſſioners.

Tickets may be had of either of the aforeſaid Commiſſioners, at their reſpective places of abode, in the county of Berks,

And at Mr. *Abraham Sherridan's*, No. 102, Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Carpets and Carpeting,

Juſt come to hand,

ALSO, a large and general aſſortment of goods, as uſual, for ſale, at No. 52, Market-ſtreet. WILLIAM ADCOCK.

Nov. 15.

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the 28th ult. a dark bay HORSE, about fifteen hands high, a ſtar in his forehead, his off hind foot white, a little hipſhot in his right hip, ſome ſaddle marks, a natural trotter; likewiſe, in the night of the 8th inſtant, a large well made old ſorrel HORSE, in good order, having ſome white down his face, a white ſpot on his under lip, branded on his near ſhoulder, ſhod all round, and is a natural trotter. Whoever brings the deſcribed horſes to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive Ten Dollars for each horſe, with reaſonable charges, and if the thief or thieves be brought to juſtice, Twenty Dollars.

JOSEPH WALKER.

Great-Valley, Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, 11th mo. 11th, 1796. *

TO all people, to whom may be offered a Note of Hand, ſigned by the ſubſcriber, to *John Fiſher, junr.* of Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, for the payment of Fifteen Pounds, I do hereby notify and forewarn you againſt taking an aſſignment thereon, as I, having not received a juſt and legal conſideration therefor, do intend to diſpute the payment thereof. WILLIAM ROBERTS.

Nov. 16. §

To be ſold, by private ſale,

ONE hundred and ſeven acres of land, ſituate in Weſtnantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, bounded by lands of Samuel Barys and James M'Cacherin, with 10 acres of good meadow, well watered, and more may be made, and a proportion of woodland; there are on the premiſes a log dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with three fire places, and a good barn, all new and in good repair, alſo a ſpring with a ſpring-houſe over it, and a good run of water near the door; the fences are all in good order. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, near the premiſes, in Brandywine townſhip, Cheſter county. WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

Nov. 1. *

STOLEN out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, in the night of the 3d inſtant, an old faſhioned ſilver WATCH, maker's name Geo. Clark, London, 15745. Whoever will ſecure the thief and watch, ſo that the owner may get his watch and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall receive Three Dollars reward, or Two Dollars for the watch only.

SAMUEL SPENCER.

Nov. 13, 1796. *

Looking-Glaſſes, Hardware, Dry Goods, &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front ſtreets, has for Sale, a large and general Aſſortment of the following Articles, wholeſale or retail:

LOOKING glaſſes and tea trays	Fiſhhooks and needles
Andirons, ſhovels and tongs	Pocket knives & pencils
Candleſticks and ſnuffers	Knives and forks
Iron pots and bake ovens	Razors & corkſcrews
Flat irons and ſtands	Penknives and ſciſſars
London pewter	Shoe and knee buckles
Copper and iron teakettles	Watch chains, ſtrings, ſeals and keys
Frying pans and bellows	Plated ſpurs & ſpectacles
Tea pots, ſpoons and ſoup ladles	Ivory and horn combs
	Pocket books and inkholders
	Piſtols and burning glaſſes
ALSO,	
Cloths and caſſimers	Linens and checks
Chintzes and calicoes	Money purſes & ribbons
Silk, cotton & thread ſtockings	Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Ladies and gentlemens gloves	Nankeens and muſlins
Sacking bottoms	Thickſetts, &c. &c.

FOR SALE,

A Very valuable eſtate, ſituate in Glouceſter county, on the river Delaware, near Raccoon creek, and oppoſite to Cheſter, containing 470 acres of land, about 200 of which are banked meadow, and more within bank to be cleared and made, of a ſoil equal to any on the Delaware. This has been long known as a dairy and grazing farm, being formerly in the tenure of Becket, the greatcheeſe maker, and now of John Piſſant. It has a good proportion of timber land, and may be conveniently divided into two farms, having two good dwellings, well ſituated, commodious barns, and ſtabling for a large number of cattle. It has good advantages for tending market, either by land or water. For terms, apply to the tenant on the premiſes, to Samuel Tomkins adjoining thereto, Joſeph Sloan, Surveyor, near Haddonfield, or John Litle, No. 40, North Sixth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

October 11th, 1796. 11 w.

STRAYED from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Caernarvon townſhip, Berks county, ſix Carolina bred STEERS, four or five years old, four of them have very long horns; one had a bell on, faſtened with a broad leather ſtrap, he is a dark brindle, with long horns; one a dark brown, has one horn crooked, and turning down towards his head; one a brown, with common ſize horns; one a yellow red, has long horns and a ſtar in his face; one black and white, has long horns; and one red and white, with horns ſtanding up, but not longer than common. They are all ear marked, but the mark cannot be remembered, and branded on the top of the left horn, except the one with a bell on, who is not branded, the mark can ſcarcely be ſeen, brand mark U B. Said ſteers went off ſometime laſt May. Whoever takes them up and brings them to the ſubſcriber, or to Jones's tavern, near the ſubſcriber's, ſhall have twenty ſhillings a head reward, and reaſonable expences, or twelve ſhillings and ſix-pence per head, upon giving notice where they may be found.

ULRICK BRUNNER.

November 5, 1796, 5w 7

TO BE SOLD,

The following valuable places, viz.

1ſt. THE noted Tavern kept for many years by the ſubſcriber, together with 14 acres of land, on which is an orchard of about 230 apple trees. The houſe, out-houſes, barns and ſtables are in good repair, and are now in the tenure of Mr. Robert Meldrem. Said tavern is ſo well known that a more particular deſcription is not neceſſary.

2d. The Plantation adjoining ſaid tavern, conſiſting of 150 acres of excellent limeſtone land, 70 acres of which is woodland, and 80 acres cleared, and under good cultivation, with a conſiderble part laid in clover. On this plantation is a ſtone farm-houſe, with a well of good water near the door, and a never failing ſtream of water running through the whole; alſo a proportionable part of orcharding and meadow.

3d. A Lot conſiſting of two acres of Land, with a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, and blackſmith's ſhop; being an excellent ſtand for buſineſs. On this lot is a good well of water, about 30 apple trees, and a lime-kiln.

The above will be ſold all together, or ſeparate, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer.

4th. The place on which the ſubſcriber now reſides, containing about 30 acres of excellent land, with a good orchard, and a new elegant ſtone houſe, well finiſhed, being 40 feet in front and nearly the ſame in depth, with a good kitchen, all very convenient.

5th. A Plantation conſiſting of 150 acres of good land, 70 acres of which is under improvement, with a proportionable quantity of meadow, and 80 acres of woodland, with a farm-houſe and an orchard on the premiſes, and a never failing ſpring of water near the centre of the place. This plantation will be ſold all together, or in ſeparate lots, as will beſt accommodate thoſe who purchaſe.

The terms of payment will be made eaſy, and poſſeſion given the firſt of April, 1797.

The whole of the above deſcribed premiſes lie in Bucks county, in the townſhip of Buckingham, on the old York road, 27 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 miles from Corell's ferry. For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM BENNET.

June 1, 1796. tf

In Chancery of New-Jerſey.

John Platt, Henry Appleton, Sampſon Wright, Henry Chapman, and John Prothers, executors of William Neate, deceaſed,
againſt
Garret Rapalji, and Helena his wife.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, iſſuing out of the High Court of Chancery of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, directed to me, the ſubſcriber, High Sheriff of the county of Morris, in the ſaid ſtate, and in purſuance of the act of Aſſembly in ſuch caſe made and provided, I ſhall expoſe to ſale, at public vendue and out-cry, on Tueſday, the 21ſt day of March next, all thoſe certain MESSUAGES, IRON-WORKS, MILLS, and LANDS adjoining thereto, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or leſs, ſituate, lying and being at the head of Muſkinninkunk river, in the counties of Morris and Suſſex, in the ſaid ſtate of New-Jerſey, called and known by the name of BROOKLAND FORGE, which premiſes are ſold under a decree of the ſaid Court of Chancery, to the end that the monies ariſing from ſuch ſale may be applied to the diſcharge of the monies due from the complainants on a certain mortgage, bearing date the firſt day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-three, given and executed to their teſtator, the ſaid William Neate, deceaſed, by the ſaid Garret Rapalji, and Helena his wife, together with the coſts of ſuit by the ſaid Court awarded to the ſaid complainants.

The ſale will commence on the premiſes, between the hours of twelve and five on the above mentioned day, when a good and ſufficient deed will be executed, by

HIRAM SMITH, High Sheriff of the county of Morris.

Meadow for Sale.

MEADOW on Shivers's Iſland for ſale. Apply to JAMES WILKINS, No. 14, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Sept. 28th, 1796. t.f

REMOVAL.

ABBOT & SIMPSON,

TAKE the liberty of informing their friends in particular, and the public in general, that they have removed from No. 57, to 80, North Second-ſtreet, where they have for ſale, a large quantity, and a very great variety of queens-ware, and glaſs, juſt imported in the ſhips Willian Penn, Ceres and Hebe, from London; the Birmingham Packet, Amiable, Catherine, Adraſtus, Patty, and Friendſhip, from Liverpool, conſiſting of elegant enamelled wedgwood table ſervices, compleat, of a variety of patterns—likewiſe enamelled, coloured and plain queens-ware of almoſt every deſcription; alſo an aſſortment of the very beſt double japanned tea trays and waiters of different ſizes and patterns; where merchants, captains of veſſels, country ſtore-keepers, and the public in general, may have their orders executed with the greateſt punctuality, on the moſt reaſonable terms (wholeſale and retail) for caſh, or approved notes of a ſhort date.

P. S. Mr. Simpſon is juſt returned from the different manufactories (in England) where he has been making the above ſelection, and eſtabliſhing ſuch a correſpondence as will always inſure to them goods of the firſt quality.

Philadelphia, Oct. 17, 1796. tbctC.

To be Sold by Private Sale,

And poſſeſſion given at any time between the date hereof and the firſt of April next,

A PLANTATION or tract of land, ſituated in the townſhip of Weſt Caln, Cheſter county, within 1 mile of Peter Whitaker's tavern, on the old Lancaſter road, leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, 40 miles from Philadelphia, 2 miles from the turnpike road, within one mile of a good merchant mill and ſaw mill, within two miles of Samuel Downing's iron works, bounded by land of the widow Pierce, Abraham Jefferies and others, containing 179 acres, of which there is and may be made twenty acres of meadow, the greater part of which may be watered, and between eighty and a hundred acres, under excellent timber. On the premiſes is an orchard of excellent grafted fruit, with many other fruit trees, a two ſtory log houſe and barn, and a ſpring-houſe, with a never failing ſpring. The land lays high, and conſequently pleaſant and healthy, level and eaſy to be tilled. Enquire of the ſubſcriber, living in Edgmont townſhip, Delaware county, within one mile and a half of Middletown Friends Meeting-houſe, 3 miles of the Riſing Sun tavern upon the Straſburgh road, leading from Philadelphia to the Turks Head. The conditions of ſale will be made eaſy, by

NATHANIEL HOLLINGSWORTH.

11th mo. 13th, 1796. t. f.

WANTED,

A Steady middle aged woman, to aſſiſt in a family in the country. One that can be well recommended may hear of a good place, on application to the Printers. The higheſt wages will be given.

Nov. 21, 1796.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Newlin townſhip, Cheſter county, about the firſt of Seventh Month laſt, an old grey aud white HORSE, formerly raiſed there. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold to defray expences, by RICHARD BERNARD.

11th mo. 14th. 1796. ‖

THE public are cautioned againſt receiving from Iſaac Clawſon, of Bucks county, 2 ſeparate notes, drawn by the ſubſcriber, in favour of ſaid Clawſon, one for five pounds, payable the 15th inſt. one other, payable the 1ſt of April next, for ſeventeen pounds ten ſhillings! which two ſaid notes I never have had value for, nor will pay, as they were fraudulently obtained.

JOSEPH MATHEWS.

Philadelphia, Nov. 20th, 1796.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable plantation, ſituate in Sadſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, about a mile from the Gap tavern, containing above 200 acres with the allowance, there are on the premiſes a very good dwelling-houſe, and a ſufficient quantity of other buildings in tolerable good repair, the ſoil is naturally good, and a part of it has been lately limed, there is a good lime-kiln on the place, and plenty of limeſtone near the farm: The ſituation is very pleaſant and healthy; it is exceedingly well watered, and would ſuit to divide into two ſmall farms, and will be ſold ſeparate, if the purchaſer chuſes. The title is good; the terms of ſale and a further deſcription of the place may be had by applying to *Francis Bailey*, Printer in Philadelphia, or to *James Thompſon*, at his Mill near the premiſes.—Poſſeſſion may be had at any time before the firſt of April next, at which time, if not ſold, it will be let on the ſhares.

November 22, 1796. ‖

To be Sold by Private Sale,

A Valuable plantation or tract of land, ſituate in Lower Makefield, within four miles of the county town of Bucks, bounded by the lands of John Knight, Jonathan Carlile and others, containing 83 acres, more or leſs, about 24 acres of wood-land, with a great proportion of meadow, and a ſtream of water running though the ſame, the remainder good plough land. There are on the premiſes a log dwelling houſe, two rooms on a floor, with a fire place in each, a ſhop adjoining, a well of good water near the door, a waggon houſe, with a crib below, and graneries above, a large and commodious barn, lately built, cow houſes adjoining, about 200 bearing apple trees, chiefly grafted fruit, with pear, peach, plumb and cherry trees, and a log houſe on one part of the place, ſuitable for a tenant. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcriber, and know the conditions of ſale. Poſſeſſion given, with a good title, the firſt day of April next.

JOHN MARTINDELL.

October 28, 1796. †

PHILADELPHIA, CARLISLE, and HARRISBURGH MAIL

STAGES,

To paſs through READING.

THE ſubſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their generous patronage ſince his commencement of the line of STAGES from Philadelphia to Harriſburgh: Having duly conſidered its utility, begs leave to inform his friends, that he intends performing the route in much leſs time than formerly, for which purpoſe he has ſupplied himſelf with ſeveral excellent horſes and careful drivers, by which means he hopes to merit a continuance of future cuſtom. From the 19th inſtant the journey between Philadelphia and Harriſburgh (during the ſummer ſeaſon) will be performed three times in each week, and during the winter twice; and for the better accommodation of the paſſengers, he intends not to admit more than ſeven in each ſtage. He likewiſe purpoſes to keep a ſtage running from Harriſburgh to Carliſle twice in each week, during the ſummer ſeaſon, and once in winter: From this alteration in his line, and from his former punctuality, ſolicits a continuation of his former cuſtomers, and remains the public's obedient ſervant,

WILLIAM COLEMAN.

Reading, September 5, 1796.

Stages will ſtart and arrive during the ſummer ſeaſon as follows:

Start from Philadelphia on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, in the morning, arrive at Reading the ſame evenings, and at Harriſburgh, on Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday evenings. Start from Harriſburgh on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, in the morning, arrive at Reading the ſame evenings, at Philadelphia, on Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday evenings.

☞ The ſtage running from Harriſburgh to Carliſle will be ſo accommodated, as to arrive at Carliſle from Philadelphia, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays at noon; the ſame days in each week will bring paſſengers from Carliſle to Philadelphia the ſame evening.

BILL of FARE.

Paſſage from Carliſle to Philadelphia, or back, 6 dollars; to Harriſburgh 5 dollars; and to Reading 2 and ½ dollars. Way paſſengers, 6d. per mile, baggage, 150lb. equal to one paſſenger.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Delaware, in the county of Bucks, containing 338 acres of land, of which 25 acres are meadow, 60 acres of woodland, and the remainder arable, divided into fields, each accommodated with water; on the premiſes is a large two ſtory brick houſe, and frame kitchen adjoining, ſtone cart houſe, and convenient frame barn, hay houſe, and ſtabling; alſo two tenements to accommodate ſmall families, a large bearing orchard, a well of good water near the kitchen door, and neat garden pailed in. This farm is about 2½ miles from Delaware works, and nearly the ſame diſtance from Bordentown ferry, has a front on the river of about 100 rods, and ſeveral landing places thereon, that ſhallops load cord wood from the river bank, for the Philadelphia market. The land is generally of a good quality, eaſy tillage, and well adapted to either grain or graſs, and might be divided into two farms. For further information apply to JONATHAN WILLIS, No. 31, ſouth Water-ſtreet, and for terms of ſale, to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

ABRAHAM WARNER.

9th mo. 19th, 1796. 8 w.

CAME to the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, a ſmall brown MARE, with a ſtar in her forehead, ſuppoſed to be about 9 or 10 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ENOCH ARMITAGE. *

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

DECEMBER, 1796.] THE [NUMBER 3467.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1796.

Purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of NICHOLAS BURKHART, deceaſed,

Will be ſold, at public vendue,

On Tueſday, the 3d day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes,

A Valuable over-ſhot *Merchant and Griſt-Mill*, ſituate in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, about 7 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and 1 from Germantown, on the road which leads from the Market-houſe to the Old York road; the mill is built of ſtone, and 2 ſtories high, has two water wheels, 3 pair of ſtones, 1 pair of which are French Burrs; with thirty-two acres of good land, about 5 acres whereof are good watered meadow; the plowland well ſuited for raiſing grain, and a ſufficiency of timber. There are on the premiſes a large ſtone dwelling-houſe and two other tenements, a large and convenient ſtone barn, a cooper's ſhop, ſpring-houſe and kitchen, and ſome out-buildings; likewiſe, an excellent bearing orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees.

Alſo, two lots of land, ſituate in Germantown townſhip, about half a mile from the above mentioned merchant-mill, containing together about 14 acres of good land, part meadow and ſome upland, and about 2 acres of woodland; there is a good ſtream of water runing through it, and a good Mill-Seat with about twenty-four Feet Fall.

Likewiſe, one other Tract of Land, ſituate in Briſtol Townſhip, on the Lime-kiln Road, about one mile from the above-mentioned, containing about twelve acres, whereof about four acres are good Woodland, and the remainder good Plowland.

All the above mentioned lands are in good fence and repair. An indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſer or purchaſers of the above property, and poſſeſſion given on the firſt Day of April next. The conditions of ſale will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by

SAMUEL BURKHART,
PHILIP BURKHART,
PHEBY RYLAND,
CATHARINE PAUL, and
MARGARET BURKHART,
} Executors.

Dec. 21.

TO BE SOLD.

A Valuable Eſtate, ſituated in Buckingham, Buck's County, by the old York Road, a mile and an half from Bennet's Tavern, and 25 from Philadelphia; containing about 500 acres, one half cleared, and fenced in 7 fields, 5 meadows and 2 orchards; the other half is wood land—a large ſtream of water, ſuitable for a Mill of any kind, runs 200 rods through it, falling into the York road, where is a fall of 18 or 20 feet; this ſtream, with a number of ſprings, riſing in the fields. waters the Meadows at pleaſure.

The buildings, are a two ſtory dwelling-houſe, barn and milk-houſe, of ſtone, ſtables, cow-houſes, &c. Limeſtone is quarried and burned, a quarter of a mile diſtant from the place, any quantity of ſtone and ſand for building, may be had on the premiſes. With this ſlight diſcription, it is evident, this eſtate is a proper object for an enterpriſing man of property; thoſe deſirous to ſee the premiſes, may apply to Michael Walder, living thereon, and for terms, enquire of the ſubſcriber, near the Croſs Roads. JAMES POLK.

Dec. 21. *

Seven Cents Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 20th of November, an apprentice boy, by trade a Miller, named JOHN TANNER, between 19 and 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, light hair; had on, when he went away, a new coat, jacket and trowſers, all of clouded nankeen, and took with him a light coloured broad-cloth coat, a ſtriped jean jacket, and a mixed red and blue broad-cloth jacket, two pair of trowſers, one ſtriped purple and yellow, the other fulled lindſey, three ſhirts, one fine, a fur hat bound with velvet, two pait of yarn ſtockings, and a pair of new ſhoes, and other cloaths. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and will bring him home, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, but no charges paid, by

BENJAMIN CHAPMAN.

Wrightſtown, Nov. 28. 1796. §

FOR SALE.

A SMALL plantation, containing forty-ſix acres and ſome perches, ſituated 17 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and adjoining the Reading road and Spring-Town; on the premiſes are a good houſe, a ſtone barn, a well of durable water, with a milk-houſe at the door, a good bearing orchard, with a quantity of meadow, and ſome woodland; the ſoil is good for winter or ſummer grain. For further particulars, enquire of MAGDALENE SUPPLEE, on the premiſes, or ABRAHAM SUPPLEE, near the Methodiſt meeting-houſe on Skippack road, twenty miles from Philadelphia.

Nov. 29th, 1796. ¶

WHEREAS Jacob Nyce, about the 25th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1796, came to my houſe and informed me that he owned a tract of land in the townſhip of Worceſter, county of Montgomery, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, containing 18 acres, which he was deſirous of ſelling, and requeſted me to purchaſe it from him. I then informed him that if he would convey the land to me in fee ſimple, I would give him 150 pounds for it, and would pay him 100 pounds in hand, and give him my bond for the payment of 50 pounds; which he agreed to, and alſo on the 18th day of July ſucceeding he conveyed the land in fee ſimple to me, and acknowledged the deed before Job Roberts, Juſtice of the Peace for ſaid county, at which time and in the preſence of ſaid Roberts I paid the ſaid Nyce 100 pounds in part for the land, and gave him my bond for the remaining 50 pounds, which bond is dated the 18th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1796, payable on or before the 27th of November, in the year of our Lord 1797; and ſince that time I have heard the ſaid Nyce is under the age of 21, and alſo, ſince he conveyed the land to me, he offered the ſame land for ſale, and propoſed he would make the purchaſer a deed in fee ſimple when he ſhould arrive at the age of twenty-one.—Now this is to forewarn all people from taking an aſſignment upon the bond, as I will not pay the conſideration whereof until I ſhall receive a competent title for the land, and alſo from purchaſing the ſaid land from Nyce, as I am determined not to cede it to any perſon until I am compelled by a regular proceſs of law; my deed for ſaid land is recorded in the Recorder's office of ſaid county, in Deed Book, No. 9. page 579.

BENJAMIN WEBER.

November, 25, 1796. †

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, in the month of November, 1796, a red and white COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

NATHAN JONES.

December 13, 1796. §

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Haverford townſhip, Delaware county, on the night of 6th inſt. a ſorrel HORSE, about fourteen hands and an half high, with a bald face, and four white feet, a natural pacer, ſhod all round, riſing five years old. Any perſon ſecuring the horſe, ſo that the owner may get him again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or ten dollars for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges, paid by

SAMUEL GRACEY.

12th, mo. 9th, 1796. *

FOR SALE.

A large FERRY BOAT, forty-three feet long, eight and half feet wide, with large iron hinges, and fall at each end, built of white oak, double bottom, each ſide is of one ſolid plank, but two years old, and little worſe of wear, will carry four horſes, waggon and cord of wood acroſs the river Schuylkill.

PAUL & LIVEZEY.

Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county, Nov. 29th. t. b. c. t. f.

To be Sold, at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE Plantation, ſituate in New-London townſhip, Cheſter county, about 2 miles from New-London Croſs-Roads, and 16 from Wilmington; containing about 207 acres, about 30 of which is good meadow, a large proportion of wood, and the remainder arable land, of a good quality, well watered; there are on the premiſes a good 2 ſtory log houſe, and new barn, 46 by 30 feet, two good apple orchards, and a well of excellent water before the door.

Alſo, 28 acres of woodland, altogether of young thriving cheſnut, lying about 3 miles from the above plantation, which will be ſold ſeperate, or together with the above, as may beſt ſuit thoſe inclined to purchaſe. Any perſon on application to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, may know the terms.

DAVID JARRET.

11th mo. 15th.

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN-away from the ſubſcriber on Saturday laſt, an apprentice, named *Thomas Nixon*, he is a fair countenanced lad, about 17 years of age; had on when he went away, a blue cloth coat, fuſtian trowſers, a round hat, &c. and carried with him ſeveral articles of cloathing which cannot well be deſcribed. The above reward will be paid for bringing him to his maſter, or giving information ſo as he may be had. *JOHN M'CLELLEN.*

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forwarned not to carry him off, and all perſons not to truſt him on my account.

Frankfort, November 7th. *

BY AUTHORITY.

PENNSYLVANIA, ſſ.

IN THE NAME, and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania:

By THOMAS MIFFLIN,

GOVERNOR *of the ſaid Commonwealth*,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to me, that various appearances in different parts of the city and ſuburbs of Philadelphia have occaſioned a ſerious apprehenſion among the inhabitants thereof, that ſome perſons have formed an iniquitous conſpiracy to ſet the ſame on fire, with a view to commit acts of plunder and depredation during the conflagration: Therefore I have deemed it expedient to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby offering a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any perſon or perſons, who ſhall diſcover the ſaid conſpiracy, and the parties therein wickedly concerned, ſo that the incendiaries, or any of them, may be apprehended, ſecured, tried and convicted, which reward ſhall be accordingly paid, on the conviction of all or any of the offenders: And if the perſon or perſons making ſuch diſcovery hath or have been concerned in any attempt heretofore made, or in any conſpiracy, with a view hereafter to ſet fire to the ſaid city or ſuburbs, I do further engage and promiſe a pardon for ſuch his, her or their conſpiracy and offence, upon condition, that he, ſhe or they ſhall make a free and full diſcloſure of all the circumſtances relating to the origin, progreſs, and execution of the ſaid conſpiracy, and of the names and places of abode of his, her or their confederates. And all Judges, Juſtices, Sheriffs, and other perſons whoſoever, intruſted with the execution of the laws of the commonwealth, are required and enjoined to be attentive and vigilant in detecting, ſecuring and bringing to juſtice, according to the duties of their reſpective ſtations, all perſons offending, or attempting to offend, in the manner by this Proclamation ſet forth.

Given under my hand, and the great ſeal of the ſtate, at Philadelphia, this twenty-ſecond day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix, and of the commonwealth the twenty-firſt.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

By the Governor,

A. J. DALLAS,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

BY AUTHORITY.

In SELECT and COMMON COUNCILS of the city of Philadelphia, 22d December, 1796.

Reſolved, That the Mayor be authorized to offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for apprehending, and proſecuting to conviction, any perſon or perſons, who may be found attempting to ſet fire to any part of the city; and that the Mayor be requeſted to draw an order on the Treaſurer for the money.

Extract from the Minutes,

WILLIAM H. TOD, Clk. S. C.
EDWARD J. COALE, Clk. C. C.

A PROCLAMATION.

City of Philadelphia, ſſ.

WHEREAS the city of Savannah, in the ſtate of Georgia, hath lately been greatly injured from a moſt terrible conflagration, and by authentic information from the cities of New-York and Baltimore, it appears that attempts have been lately made to ſet fire to thoſe populous and wealthy cities; and from certain circumſtances, which have lately occurred in different parts of this city, there is reaſon to apprehend, that there are perſons lurking within its limits, who are inſtigated with the diabolical deſign of ſetting it on fire. Now, in order to exert the vigilant attention of all well diſpoſed perſons to detect and bring to puniſhment ſuch attrocious incendiaries, I, HILARY BAKER, Mayor of the ſaid city of Philadelphia, in purſuance of the foregoing reſolutions of the Select and Common Councils of the ſaid city, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, to be paid to any perſon or perſons who ſhall apprehend, and proſecute to conviction, any perſon or perſons, who may be found attempting to ſet fire to any part of the ſaid city of Philadelphia.

Given under my hand, at Philadelphia, the twenty-third day of December, Anno Domini one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix.

HILARY BAKER, Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

NEW-YORK, December 22.

We have received by Capt. Wood, from Grenock, London papers to Oct. 17. The French accounts are later, but the German accounts give a different complexion to many tranſactions. We therefore publiſh the moſt material articles.

CARLSRUHE, Sept. 20.

On the 18th inſt. at 4 in the morning, the Auſtrians attacked the French entrenchments near Kehl, and two battalions of the Archduke Ferdinand charged the enemy with the bayonet—About 7 o'clock they were maſters of the entrenchments and the Fort; they had made 800 of the French priſoners, and killed or wounded 1200; the French Gen. Schreb was among the ſlain. All the baggage, cannon, and ammunition of the French fell into the hands of the Auſtrians; but the latter having neglected to deſtroy the bridge near the Rhine, and a part of the ſoldiers being employed in dividing the booty, the French, about noon, having received a reinforcement of 3000 men, and being covered by a numerous artillery from the left bank of the Rhine, retook the fort, the poſſeſſion of which is ſo important in a campaign in Suabia.

The Auſtrians loſt about 400 men in killed and wounded, and retired to Biſchoffsheim, where the Head-Quarters of Gen. Petraſch now are.

A number of Auſtrian priſoners and wounded have been brought into Straſbourg. 6000 National Guards have marched from that city for Landau, the garriſon of which place has taken the field under Gen. Mareſcot. A number of French troops are alſo on their march from Straſbourg for Suabia.

As the Auſtrians have not deſtroyed the bridge between Kehl and Straſbourg, the French will always be able eaſily to ſend reinforcements into Suabia.

VIENNA, Sept. 28.

(From the Court Gazette.)

"The following advices, dated the 13th inſt. have been received from Mantua, relative to the proceedings of the army under Field Marſhal Wurmſer.

"On the 11th, that army was in full motion to advance to Mantua, by Sanquinetto and Caſtellana. The advanced guard, which had begun its march two hours before the main body, was led by the Generals Mazaros and Otto; and when it arrived in the vicinity of Cerea, was vigorouſly attacked by a corps of the enemy, of about 6000 men, advancing from Verona, under the command of Gen. Buonaparte himſelf; the enemy had likewiſe filled all the houſes of the place with men. Our troops ſupported the attack with the greateſt reſolution, and attacked the village, out of which they drove the enemy with conſiderable loſs, and forced them to retreat precipitately to Verona. The Auſtrian troops on this occaſion took 872 priſoners, among which was a Lieutenant-Colonel and 12 other officers, and 7 pieces of cannon. After this ſucceſs, the troops continued their march, notwithſtanding ſome feint attempts made by the enemy to oppoſe them, without further hindrance to Mantua, they were ſafely arrived, and, in conjunction with the garriſon of that place, will proceed to further operations.

"According to the ſame advices of the 13th from Mantua, the enemy on that day, about ten in the morning, had attacked the Auſtrian army in their camp, under the walls of Mantua, between Formiguſo and the ſuburb of St. George. Field Marſhal Wurmſer immediately haſtened to the place with his accuſtomed activity and reſolution, and the Auſtrian troops received the enemy with ſuch bravery, that they were obliged to retreat in haſte and diſorder, and when theſe accounts came away, though the battle was not ended, as the Auſtrian troops were ſtill purſuing, they had already taken, and brought into Mantua, more than 1500 priſoners, moſt of them French grenadiers.

The artillery made great havoc among the enemy, who left a conſiderable number of dead on the field of battle. The Auſtrian troops had likewiſe taken ten pieces of cannon, and ſeveral ammunition waggons. As the battle was not over when theſe diſpatches were ſent off, a more circumſtantial official account of this apparently ſucceſsful action is to be expected."

(Another letter, ſame date.)

According to accounts from Italy, Field Marſhal Wurmſer, on the 17th and 19th inſt. made two new attacks on the French near Mantua; no mention, however, is made of them in this day's Court-Gazette. Direct accounts from General Wurmſer cannot, indeed, now be received, as he has no free communication either with Klagenfurt, Gortz, or Venice. He is now in and near Mantua, with a very conſiderable body of troops; and the Military Council has ſent ſtrong reinforcements to the General Quoſdannovich and Davidovich, with orders to make the utmoſt exertions to re-eſtabliſh a communication with General Wurmſer.

General Mack, it is ſaid, will ſet out for the army in Italy.

The ſupplement to the Court Gazette of the 27th inſt. contains further accounts of the victorious progreſs of the Archduke Charles, and the ſucceſsful operations of the troops in Suabia employed againſt the army of Moreau. General Frohlich, in an action on the 17th near Kempten, took 230 priſoners, and again defeated the French on the 20th, in a battle near Iſny, in which the loſs of the enemy amounted to at leaſt 1200 men; 19 officers and 500 men were made priſoners, and the reſt of the whole corps killed, wounded, or diſperſed. General Latour writes that, in the different actions that have taken place in Bavaria, 1500 priſoners have been taken from the enemy, and their war cheſts. The Gazette then proceeds:

"After the troops under general La Tour had paſſed the Lech, the peaſants ſhewed every ſign of hatred to the common enemy: they every where collected in great numbers, rang the alarm bells, armed themſelves with muſquets, pikes, and every kind of weapons, and offered to join the van guard to purſue the enemy. Major gen. count Vaillet, who commanded the van guard, deſirous to profit by their ardor, put 1200 of them under the direction of the captains Meſery and Andraſſy. Their zeal is in fact enthuſiaſm, and ſhews how much they muſt have ſuffered from the enemy.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 1.

The head-quarters of the Archduke Charles are to day at Graben, not far from Durlach. Kehl, it is ſaid, will be at firſt only blockaded, till the French in Suabia are forced to retreat entirely over the Rhine; as the taking of Kehl, the garriſon of which has been ſtrongly reinforced by the French, will require a regular ſiege.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Late on Saturday night three meſſengers arrived from the continent, viz Mr. Corviſor from Vienna, one from Peterſburgh, and one from Venice. The firſt of the Hamburgh mails, which have been ſo long due, arrived at the ſame time.

Of the probable fate of Moreau's army, we are happy, that we are enabled to ſpeak in more poſitive terms.

By an article from Stutguard, of the 22d, we learn, that the Auſtrians had made themſelves maſters of the grand powder magazine of Moreau's army, at Eſlingen, containing 3000 barrels of powder, which is repreſented to have been of more conſequence to Moreau, than the loſs of a battle. His army was left almoſt without ammunition.

Accounts from Ulm, of the 21ſt, ſtate Moreau to be retreating with precipitation in three columns; but at the ſame time preſſed hard in his flanks and rear by Generals Latour and Nauendorff. General Petraſch had poſſeſſed himſelf of the ſtrong poſſeſſions of Kneibi, and the the Black Forreſt, which would cut off the retreat of Moreau's army from Kehl.

By the accounts brought by the meſſenger from Vienna, we learn that the Emperor had raiſed 200,000 additional troops, that were marching to the reinforcement of his different armies—In his capital alone he raiſed 17000 men in one week—ſuch was the noble ardour of patriotiſm that prevailed in the Auſtrian ſtates.

This morning arrived the Hamburgh mail due on Wedneſday. The details which it brings are highly ſatisfactory. The boaſted advantages of Buonaparte before Mantua appear much leſs formidable than they did in his repreſentation of them. Field Marſhal Wurmſer was, it is true, ſhut up in Mantua, but this ſeems to be a voluntary ſtep, for the purpoſe, no doubt, of reinforcing the garriſon, and taking upon himſelf the command of that important poſt.

This morning a meſſenger arrived at Lord Grenville's office, with diſpatches from Sir William Hamilton at Naples.

Sir Roger Curtis, with the ſquadron under his command, ſailed on Saturday morning from Torbay on a cruiſe.

The committee of the Bank Directors had another conference with the Miniſter on Saturday; and we learn, that the meaſure of increaſing the capital of the bank of England is fully agreed on, and a bill ordered to be framed for that purpoſe, to be brought into Parliament immediately, for the ſanction of the legiſlature.

Saturday another, which is the laſt delivery of new gold coins for this ſeaſon, was made from the mint at the tower, to the bank, for paying the dividends due on theſe ſeveral funds.

The average price of ſugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending the 12th day of October, 1796, is ſixty-two ſhillings and ſix-pence per hundred weight.

Private Correſpondence.

Bremen, October 7.

The enemy's daring plan of uniting in Germany their three deſolating armies, has met with the fate which its temerity deſerved, and, for the welfare of ſociety, is totally defeated. Jourdan completely routed, his late army ſcattered by twenties, and ſtill purſued by the honeſt peaſantry of Germany—Moreau retreating in the utmoſt diſorder, every day altering his route, but now ſaid to be attempting to march towards Briſgau—Buonaparte neceſſiated to abandon his darling project of penetrating into Tyrol, where every man, nay, where every woman and child, is under arms, inſtead of paſſing Trent, has retrograded beyond Verona! The Auſtrians are in full poſſeſſion of the city of Ulm, ſince the 25th ult. The French garriſon of 800 men became priſoners of war.

The King of Pruſſia has thought proper modeſtly to withdraw his garriſon from Nuremberg; he did not think the moment an opportune one to add that to his other political robberies.

The French, through abſolute want of proviſions, meant to march to the Hundſruck, leaving only two diviſions behind them.

The enemy, not being able to cope with the brave Auſtrians, are now trying in the environs of Duſſeldorff, what they can effect among themſelves—ſcarcely a day paſſes without ſome bloody rencontre; and latterly—as a letter before me ſtates—five hundred of them were killed.

WISCASSET, December 3.

Sunday week, arrived here, ſhip Betſey, Capt. Kennedy, in 33 days from Liverpool. Sailed in company with 70 Americans. October 20, in lat. 49, 42, long. 18, was boarded by a French privateer, of 10 guns, 8 days from St. Maloe's, on a cruiſe. The Capt. of the privateer demanded the Betſey's papers, which were delivered, overhauled the cargo, but detained nothing. The Commander of the privateer informed Capt. Kennedy, that he had ſtrict orders to take and carry into port all neutrals, who were not fully ſupplied with requiſite papers, particularly paſſports or ſea letters. Capt. Kennedy was not in poſſeſſion of a ſea letter, but had a certificate ſigned by the collector, with the ſeal of office, which was examined and diſputed. The Commander of the privateer told the Capt. of the Betſey, that was it not for his knowing him to be an American, he ſhould have carried him into port. It is to be remarked, that the Betſey did not anſwer the deſcription in her regiſter, having a figure head, ſet on her in Liverpool, and otherwiſe altered. Captain Kennedy ſuppoſes that it was from the liberality of the Frenchman, and his acquaintance with him, that he was diſmiſſed.

BOSTON, December 16.

THANSGIVING DAY.

Yeſterday was obſerved throughout this ſtate as a day of Thankſgiving to Almighty God, for the multiplied bleſſings he has beſtowed upon us.—Our houſes of worſhip were thronged with grateful Americans, who with fervent devotion breathed forth the warmeſt acknowledgements to the Divinity, for continuing to us the ineſtimable life of our political Saviour and Guide—in calming the boiſterous paſſions of turbulent citizens, and enabling us to live in peace—and in proſpering our commerce, agriculture, and manufactures.—And the ſincere prayer was preferred to Heaven—for the continuance of the bleſſings we enjoy—for the divine influence in the heart of our enemies, that they may ſee their own good and the intereſt of mankind in harmonizing with us—for aid in removing the miſt of error from the eyes of our once good friends the French, that they may confeſs the juſtneſs, the neceſſity, and the equity of all our political tranſactions, and the diſpaſſionate but ſteady and beneficial affection with which we regard them—that ſo the happieſt reunion may ſpeedily occur—And beſeeching the Moſt High to continue his care of our federal and individual intereſt—and to promote to rule, thoſe who will beſt ſecure and increaſe our happineſs and proſperity, and govern moſt to his glory and honour.

Captain Tilden, from Surrinam, informs, that the Colony is completely blockaded by an Engliſh ſquadron, which prevents any veſſel from entering the port.

Arrived, ſchooner Hawk, Nicholſon, Demarara. Left there brig Anter, Cutts, Portſmouth; brig Suſannah, Cook, was bound from Providence to Surrinam, but prevented by the Britiſh from entering that harbour. On the paſſage Capt. Nicholſon was boarded by French and Engliſh cruizers—and treated politely by both.—Markets bad for American produce.

Dec. 14. Arrived brig Tothill, Lovell, St. Croix.—Nothing new.

Same day, Schooner Friendſhip, Harlow, from Martinique. On the paſſage from Martinique was captured by a French privateer and carried into St. Martin's. The pretence was, that ſhe was ſailing without a ſea-letter—on producing which, however, the veſſel was cleared. But notwithſtanding the acquittal of the veſſel, ſhe was robbed of many ſmall ſtores, &c. much of the ſeamens' clothing, down to the very ſmalleſt articles, were ſtolen. Two other American veſſels at that time in St. Martin's were condemned, not being able to produce the required ſea-letters.

NEW-YORK, December 22.

Yeſterday morning, about 2 o'clock, a fire was diſcovered, by the citizen patrole of the 6th ward, in Church, near Read-ſtreet. It appeared, that the fire had been kindled in the garret of a new two ſtory houſe, which would probably have ſpread deſolation, had it not been for the vigilance of this watch.

On Monday night a fire was diſcovered under the boat ſhop of Mr. Dickenſon, in Water-ſtreet, above Peck's ſlip, evidently intentionally done, as there was a quantity of roſin and other combuſtibles found on the ſpot.

December 26.

Laſt Thurſday morning, about four o'clock, the door of the ſtable belonging to Meſſrs. Tuckneſs and Lownds, adjoining their dwelling-houſe in Pearl-ſtreet, was diſcovered to have been violently broken open—the lock of the door having been forced off, and a moſt daring attempt made to ſet the building on fire; as a fire brand was found in the ſtall, under the horſe, which fortunately did not communicate, in conſequence of the wetneſs of the floor.

An attempt was made on Friday night to ſet fire to the houſe of Peter Willams, tobacconiſt, William-ſtreet; the matches and combuſtibles were found next morning in a place between two buildings; but providentially it failed of ſuceeſs.—*Citizens, do not relax in your exertions, to keep a good look out!*

It is an undoubted fact, that fire was ſet to a ſtable in Cortlandt-ſtreet, Friday night, and had made ſome progreſs before it was diſcovered.—There is no reaſon to doubt, it is ſaid, the evidence of malicious intention. The citizens have occaſion for double vigilance at this time, when high winds, ſevere cold and dry weather would render the progreſs of fire irreſiſtible.

For three days paſt, the froſt has been uncommonly ſevere; and the Mercury in the Thermometer was at 2 above 0, in the country, and 4 in town. The North river is frozen over, ſo as to render it paſſable on the ice—a circumſtance that has not happened theſe three years paſt.

A HINT,

It is recommended to the citizens who patrole the city at night, and alſo thoſe who have pumps in their yards, that during the cold nights, as they paſs the pumps, that they move the handles a few times, to keep them from freezing, that in caſe of fire, there may be no difficulty in getting an immediate ſupply of water; as it has been often the caſe in very cold weather, the pumps, during the night, will freeze up, ſo that they cannot be uſed. A handful of ſalt, thrown in a pump, has been found to keep it from freezing during the night.

☞ The ſeveral Printers will ſerve the Public, by publiſhing the above.

Intelligence is received from Montreal, that great fears were entertained by the citizens there, that the French intended making a deſcent on that province; that a conſiderable number of troops were collected at that place, and at Quebec.—Wheat ſells at Montreal at 6s. this money a buſhel.

Philadelphia, December 28.

On Wedneſday, the 21ſt inſtant, the Governor ſent the following Meſſage and Communications to the Legiſlature of this commonwealth, viz.

To the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the General Aſſembly of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

GENTLEMEN,

THE calamity, by which the greater part of the city of Savannah, in the ſtate of Georgia, has been recently deſtroyed, excites in the boſoms of our conſtituents the pureſt ſentiments of ſympathy and ſorrow; and, from its magnitude, emphatically claims an intervention of the public bounty and benevolence. Permit me, therefore, to ſubmit to your conſideration a letter, which I have received from the Mayor of Savannah, on this intereſting ſubject; and to recommend a prompt and liberal contribution for the relief of the afflicted inhabitants of that unfortunate city.

The pleaſure of indulging thoſe generous and humane diſpoſitions, which you have often before manifeſted, will, in itſelf, yield an abundant reward, for any pecuniary aid which you ſhall be pleaſed to beſtow on the preſent occaſion; but we may be confident, Gentlemen, that the cordial approbation of all the citizens of Pennſylvania will likewiſe give an honorable ſanction to the act, ſince it muſt equally ſerve to diſplay the philanthropy of the ſtate, and to cement the feelings, affections and intereſts of the Union.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, Dec. 21ſt, 1796.

Savannah, Dec. 6th, 1796.

SIR,

THOUGH perſonally unacquainted with your Excellency, the duty of my office, my knowledge of your character individually, and of the diſpoſition of the citizens of Pennſylvania generally, call upon me to addreſs you on the ſubject of the incloſed reſolutions; a ſubject, that muſt intereſt

the humane and benevolent feelings of every perſon within the United States.

On the evening of Satnrday, the 26th ult. a ſcene of horror was exhibited in this city, which, perhaps, had never been equalled in any other place, according to its ſize and population.

At the hour of ſeven in the evening, the flames broke out in a very central part of the city (the wind blowing freſh from the north and weſt) and continued to rage, notwithſtanding every exertion which was uſed to ſuppreſs them, until upwards of three hundred houſes and ſtores were entirely conſumed.

It is not neceſſary, I preſume, to give you a particular detail of this deſtructive calamity, or of the diſtreſs and ruin produced by it. Let it ſuffice to add, that the only ſea-port of your ſouthern barrier ſtate, which had juſt emerged from the ruinous effects of the late war, is once more deſolated, and its fair and flattering proſpects again entirely ſuſpended; that the greater part of its inhabitants are reduced to the utmoſt diſtreſs, and many of them to abject poverty.

In compliance with the incloſed reſolutions, and under impreſſions of the warmeſt ſympathy for my fellow citizens, overwhelmed by their afflictions, I take the liberty of addreſſing your Excellency, and, through you, the friends of humanity in the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

Permit me to beg a ſmall portion of your influence with your fellow-citizens, in our behalf, and to aſſure you, that for ſuch relief as may be afforded, the return of grateful hearts will not be wanting.

It is our earneſt wiſh and prayer to the Supreme Diſpoſer of events, that he may be pleaſed to preſerve your ſtate free from every ſuch calamity, and to continue and increaſe its proſperity.

This will be handed you by one of our fellow-citizens, the Honourable Mr. Milledge, who has promiſed to deliver it to your Excellency perſonally. He will be able to repreſent to you our real ſituation, and to evince that our neceſſities call for charitable aid. With great reſpect, I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient ſervant,
JOHN Y. NOEL, *Mayor of Savannah, in Georgia.*

P. S. Since the above was written, another fire, on the evening of the ſixth, at half paſt eight o'clock, conſumed near thirty houſes.

CITY COUNCIL.

Savannah, November 28th, 1796.

SIR,

COUNCIL having convened for the purpoſe of enquiring into, and taking under conſideration, the unhappy ſituation of the city, and the diſtreſs of the inhabitants, occaſioned by a dreadful conflagration, which took place on the evening of Saturday, the 26th inſt. and it appearing that a great part of the dwelling-houſes, ſtores, and other valuable buildings, the ſtock in trade, tools of mechanic occupations, houſhold furniture, and other property of the inhabitants of this city, have been conſumed; that the buildings dedicated to the worſhip of GOD have been laid waſte; that a very large number of the induſtrious and honeſt inhabitants are involved in the utmoſt diſtreſs and ruin, and their families left without ſhelter, or means of ſubſiſtence.

Whereupon it is *Reſolved*, That application be immediately made to our fellow-citizens in this and the other ſtates, moſt earneſtly ſoliciting their humane aſſiſtance and charitable contributions, towards the relief of the ſufferers by this calamity.

Reſolved, That the Mayor of the city be requeſted immediately to apply, by letter, to two or more reſpectable citizens in each county of this ſtate, requeſting their aſſiſtance and exertions in their ſeveral counties to procure and forward charitable donations.

Reſolved, That the Mayor do immediately write to the Chief Magiſtrates of the different cities, and to other reſpectable citizens of the different ſtates, earneſtly requeſting that they will make known the deplorable ſituation of the inhabitants of this city, and the great deſtruction of property occaſioned by the late conflagration, and that they will uſe their influence with all charitable and humane perſons, for obtaining donations towards the relief of the diſtreſſed ſufferers within this city.

Reſolved, That Joſeph Clay, ſenior, John Haberſham and Thomas Young, Eſquires, be appointed a committee, to receive charitable donations.

Extract from the Minutes,
THOMAS PITT, *City Clerk.*

On motion, and by ſpecial order, the meſſage, and papers accompanying it, were read the ſecond time, and committed.

On Thurſday, the committee, having obtained leave, reported a bill for the relief of the ſufferers by the late fires in Savannah, which was read the firſt time, refered to a committee of the whole Houſe for conſideration, and reported by the Chairman, without amendment, when it was read the ſecond time, fully conſidered, and ordered to be tranſcribed for a third reading; which being done, it was read the third time, paſſed unanimouſly, and was ſent to the Senate for concurrence.

On Friday the Senate, having paſſed the bill without amendment, returned it to the Houſe of Repreſentatives. The Governor ſigned it the ſame day. The following is a copy of the Act.

An ACT *to contribute to the relief of the ſufferers by the late fires in the city of Savannah, in the ſtate of Georgia.*

WHEREAS it appears that many of the inhabitants of the city of Savannah, in Georgia, have been reduced to great indigence and diſtreſs by the late fires in that city:

Sect. 1. *Be it therefore enacted, by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the ſame,* That the Governor be, and he is hereby, authoriſed to draw on the Treaſurer of this commonwealth, in favour of ſuch perſons as he may appoint, for the ſum of fifteen thouſand dollars, to be by them remitted to the Mayor of the city of Savannah, to be diſtributed among the ſufferers by the late fires in that city, in ſuch manner as the magiſtrates thereof may direct.

GEORGE LATIMER, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*
ROBERT HARE, *Speaker of the Senate.*

Approved, December 23d, 1796.
THOMAS MIFFLIN, *Governor of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania.*

It is rumoured, that a third fire had ſwept away nearly all the remaining houſes in Savannah; but we have no confirmation.

The late tranſactions in the Bank of Pennſylvania, which for the moment excited ſome alarm, and gave riſe to ſundry news-paper paragraphs, have been brought, by the vigilance and activity of the Directors, to a happy termination.

The following is an extract from the report of a committee of the Senate of Pennſylvania, appointed to receive from the Directors any communications they may make relating to that inſtitution:

"Upon the whole, your committee are of opinion that the loſs, which the ſtockholders of the Bank of Pennſylvania may ſuſtain, by the diſagreeable tranſactions above ſpecified, will amount to a very inconſiderable ſum, being, in the eſtimation of the Directors, leſs than fifteen thouſand dollars, from every cauſe, ſince the commencement of the inſtitution.

"Your committee think it proper to ſtate, for the information of the Senate, that the whole amount of over-drafts was about two hundred thouſand dollars. They, with pleaſure, add, that the conduct of the Directors on the part of the ſtate, throughout this buſineſs, merits the approbation of all who are intereſted in the welfare of that inſtitution; and that they have reaſon to believe the Bank is in a ſituation perfectly ſafe, and, therefore, deſerving the confidence of the public in general."

Mr. W. Smith brought forward a reſolution, on Monday laſt, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, propoſing to grant a ſum of money for the relief of the ſufferers by the late dreadful fire at Savannah in Georgia. The reſolution was twice read, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole Houſe.

The deſtruction of property by fire in the United States, within a few years paſt, has been aſtoniſhingly great. Albany, New-York, Boſton, Baltimore, Charleſton, Savannah, one or two towns in North-Carolina, Richmond, Lexington, in Kentucky, have been immenſe ſufferers. To which may be added Quebec in the Britiſh dominions. The value of property, deſtroyed in theſe towns, cannot be leſs than three millions of dollars, within three years.

Citizens of America, it becomes you to attend to theſe facts. "Has an enemy done this?" Or muſt we aſcribe it all to accident?

BALTIMORE.

At a meeting of the citizens of Baltimore, convened at the Court-houſe on the 20th of December, 1796.

James Calhoun was appointed Chairman.
William Woods, Secretary,

Reſolved, That ſubſcriptions be opened for the immediate relief for ſuch perſons, as by the late calamity by fire at Savannah are deprived of other means of ſupport; and that the money thus collected, be paid into the hands of David Stewart and James Calhoun, to be by them tranſmitted to the committee of Savannah, appointed to ſolicit relief for thoſe ſufferers.

December 22.

Serious cauſes of alarm!

An attempt was made on Tueſday evening laſt, to ſet fire to ſome boards, ſhavings, &c. which were lying adjoining the new German Church, in the ſquare between Market and Second-ſtreets; that it was an attempt to fire the town, is obvious, there having been no fire near the place, except in the houſes adjacent, during the day.

And laſt evening, a ſtable belonging to Mr. William Jacobs, on Fell's Point, adjoining his dwelling houſe, was diſcovered to be on fire, and notwithſtanding the greateſt exertions were immediately made to extinguiſh the flames, it was entirely conſumed; fortunately the dwelling-houſe eſcaped the deſtructive element. No account can be given how the fire was communicated.

We have the ſatisfaction to inform the public, that upwards of 50 citizens met laſt evening at Mr. David Poe's, and formed themſelves in patroles to guard the town, and that the ſame ſtep hereafter is to be followed by the citizens at large.

Yeſterday arrived the ſhip Charles, Capt. Smith, 35 days from Martinique. Nothing new, ſpoke nothing.

LETTER from LOUIS XVIII.

To the Abbe de Simond, late confeſſor of Louis XVI. whom he attended to the ſcaffold.

Blackenburgh, Sept. 19th, 1796.

SIR,

"It is with the utmoſt ſatisfaction I have learnt, that you have at laſt eſcaped all the dangers which your ſublime zeal and attachment had expoſed you to. I offer up my ſincere thankſgiving to Divine Providence, for having vouchſafed to preſerve in you one of its moſt faithful miniſters, and the only truſty friend of the laſt ſentiments of a brother, whoſe loſs I ſhall never ceaſe to deplore, and whoſe memory will ever be bleſſed by all good Frenchmen, as a martyr, whoſe triumph you have been the firſt to proclaim, and whoſe virtues I hope, will one day or other be conſecrated by the church. The miracle of your preſervation affords me grounds to hope, that God has not yet abandoned FRANCE. It is no doubt his will, that an unqueſtionable witneſs ſhould bear teſtimony to all good Frenchmen of the ardent love which their king conſtantly felt for them, in order that, acquainted with the whole extent of their loſs, they may not confine themſelves to mere fruitleſs regret, but that by throwing themſelves into the arms of a father, open to them, they may enjoy the only conſolation which their grief admits. I therefore exhort you, Sir, or rather require of you, in the moſt earneſt manner, to collect and publiſh all that your holy miniſtry does not oblige you to conceal, as this will form the faireſt monuments I can poſſibly erect to the beſt of kings, and to a brother inexpreſſibly dear to me.

"I ſhould feel happy, Sir, in giving you the moſt efficacious pledge of my profound eſteem, but can only offer that admiration and gratitude which you ſo richly deſerve. LOUIS."

☞ The Members of the PHILADELPHIA COUNTY SOCIETY, for the promotion of *Agriculture* and *Domeſtic Manufactures*, are requeſted to attend their ſtated meeting on Monday, the 2d of January next, as buſineſs of importance will be laid before them.

PETER PARIS, *Sec'ry.*

Dec. 28.

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, laſt night, the 22d inſtant, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Blockley Townſhip, Philadelphia County, about ſix miles from the City, on Haverford Road, *A DARK BAY COLT*, riſing three years old, fifteen hands high, three white feet, and the near fore foot part white, the near hind foot white half way up the leg, a ſtar, with a white ſtreak extending to a ſnip on the off noſtril, lofty carriage, and a natural trotter.

Whoever takes up the Colt and thief, and ſecures them, ſo as the owner may get the Colt, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or Twenty Dollars for the Colt only, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN THOMAS.

Dec. 28.

FOR PUBLIC SALE,

On ſecond day, the ninth day of the firſt month, (January) 1797.

ABOUT one hundred and fifty acres of land, ſituate in New-Jerſey, on the new road leading from Cooper's ferry to Mount-Holly, about one Mile above Moore's-Town and ten from Philadelphia, being a part of the eſtate of Joſhua Biſpham, deceaſed; this land is divided into convenient lots, from thirty-eight to about three acres each, which are all fronting on ſaid road (ſeveral valuable lots of wood-land excepted) and are well known to be of an excellent quality for wheat, clover, &c. The largeſt lot contains all the buildings, which are very pleaſantly ſituated on a riſing ground, conſiſting of a good frame dwelling-houſe, kitchen, barn and ſeveral out buildings, common to an old farm, with a well of excellent water: The ſame lot includes nearly all the fruit trees, conſiſting of about 150 good bearing apple trees, and a variety of other kinds of fruit, and would make a very pleaſant ſeat for any perſon wiſhing to retire from buſineſs. The conditions will be made known at the time of ſale. Any perſon wiſhing to view the ſame may ſee a plan, and the land, by applying to Joſhua Biſpham, on the premiſes.

JOSHUA BISPHAM,
WILLIAM LIPPINCOTT, } *Execut.*
SAMUEL BISPHAM.

22d 12th Mo. (December) 1796.

To be Sold,

And may be entered upon the firſt day of April next,

TWO Plantations, ſituate in the Townſhip of Weſt Caln, in Cheſter County; one one of them is the tavern known by the ſign of General Wolf, on the old road leading from the City of Philadelphia to Lancaſter, forty-four miles from the city, containing one hundred acres of land, whereon is erected a dwelling-houſe, with ſeven or eight rooms in it, a log barn, a good ſtone ſhed, a good ſtone ſmith ſhop, with two fire places in it, and a ſpring houſe over a never failing ſpring, within four perches of the door; there are on ſaid tract ten or twelve acres of meadow, and more may be made and well watered, a good part of the cleared land has been limed and dunged, about one half cleared, the remainder good wood land.

The other contains 100 acres, and there is on this tract a good log-houſe, about 6 acres of meadow made and well watered, and as much more may be eaſily made, and water ſufficient to water the whole; there are ſeveral good ſprings on it, one moſt excellent ſpring near the dwelling-houſe; part of the cleared land has been limed, which agrees very well with the land; there is a reaſonable proportion of woodland. This tract lies within half a mile of the turnpike road, and about a mile from two good lime kilns. The terms may be made eaſy, to ſuit the purchaſer. If they are not ſold before the middle of March, they will be rented. Apply to the ſubſcriber, near the ſign of the Waggon.

CALEB WAY.

Decem. 26th, 1796. ‖ 3mo.

WANTED,

A Steady middle aged woman, to aſſiſt in a family in the country. One that can be well recommended may hear of a good place, on application to the Printers. The higheſt wages will be given.

Nov. 21, 1796.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Newlin townſhip, Cheſter county, about the firſt of Seventh Month laſt, an old grey and white HORSE, formerly raiſed there. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold to defray expences, by RICHARD BERNARD.

11th mo. 14th. 1796. ‖

THE public are cautioned againſt receiving from Iſaac Clawſon, of Bucks couuty, 2 ſeparate notes drawn by the ſubſcriber, in favour of ſaid Clawſon, one for five pounds, payable the 15th inſt. one other, payable the 1ſt of April next, for ſeventeen pounds ten ſhillings! which two ſaid notes I never have had value for, nor will pay, as they were fraudulently obtained.

JOSEPH MATHEWS.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, an old Grey MARE, about 15 hands high, a brown ſtar in her forehead, and ſuppoſed to be 14 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold, as the law directs. CARRET DUNGAN.

11th mo. 24th, 1796. ¶

THIS is forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on a note for one hundred and twenty-four pounds nine ſhillings and an half penny, bearing date the 10th day of November, 1796, given by me Jacob Stigers to Michael Ryine, the value of which I never received. JACOB STIGERS.

Lancaſter county, Nov. 28th. *

STOLEN out of the paſture of Sarah Thomas in Weſt Whiteland townſhip in Cheſter county, on the night of the 12th of October inſtant, a bright bay HORSE, between 15 and 16 hands high, riſing five years old, a ſnip down his noſe, no brand, a few ſmall ſaddle marks, ſhod all round when taken, trots and canters, but when trotting drags his hind feet on the ground. Whoever ſecures the horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get the horſe, ſhall receive twenty dollars, or for the horſe only, fifteen dollars.

GEORGE MEREDITH.

Oct. 14th 1796. * 7 w.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

TWO tracts of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Buckingham, within a quarter of a mile of Buckingham Meeting-houſe, convenient to ſchools, &c. Said tracts are divided by the Old York road, the one containing ſeventeen and a half acres of land, on which is erected a two ſtory ſtone meſſuage, thirty-two feet by twenty, a log kitchen adjoining, a newly erected two ſtory ſtone ſhop, ſtone barn, ſtabling, and convenient out houſes, an excellent orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, containing about eighty trees, nearly ſeven acres of watered meadow, the remainder plough land, in good condition, a well of water with a pump therin, and a ſtream running near the door; the other tract on the oppoſite ſide of ſaid road contains about twenty-five acres, nine or ten of which is cleared, a part whereof is watered meadow, on which is erected a two ſtory ſtone houſe, a ſhop adjoining, a frame barn, and a log tenement, a well of good water convenient to the houſe; the land which is cleared is in good order, in a thriving part of the country, and valuable neighbourhood; either of ſaid tracts would well accomodate many kinds of mechanicks. Alſo a tract of wood land well timbered, ſituate in Solebury townſhip, one mile and three quarters from the before mentioned tracts, containing about ſeventeen acres. The whole will be ſold together or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes,

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Buckingham, Bucks county
11th mo. 30th, 1796. t. f.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, 6 ſheep and 3 lambs; they are marked with a hole in each ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOSHUA WOOD.

Nov. 29, 1796.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on the 21ſt of September, a bound girl, named Sarah Newton, about ſeven years of age, fair complexion, black hair and dark eyes; had on a ſtriped cotton ſhort gown and brown petticoat, when ſhe went away. Whoever takes up ſaid girl, and brings her to me, at No. 143, North Front-ſtreet, ſhall receive the above reward, but no charges.

JOHN PATTERSON.

Philadelphia, December 7, 1796.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Delaware, in the county of Bucks, containing 338 acres of land, of which 25 acres are meadow, 60 acres of woodland, and the remainder arable, divided into fields, each accommodated with water; on the premiſes is a large two ſtory brick houſe, and frame kitchen adjoining, ſtone cart houſe, and convenient frame barn, hay houſe, and ſtabling; alſo two tenements to accommodate ſmall families, a large bearing orchard, a well of good water near the kitchen door, and neat garden pailed in. This farm is about 2½ miles from Delaware works, and nearly the ſame diſtance from Bordentown ferry, has a front on the river of about 100 rods, and ſeveral landing places thereon, that ſhallops load cord wood from the river bank, for the Philadelphia market. The land is generally of a good quality, eaſy tillage, and well adapted to either grain or graſs, and might be divided into two farms. For further information apply to JONATHAN WILLIS, No. 31, ſouth Water-ſtreet, and for terms of ſale, to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

ABRAHAM WARNER.

9th mo. 19th, 1796. 8 w.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN-AWAY on the 29th ult. from the ſubſcriber, living in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, an apprentice lad, named WILLIAM CINSER, about 17 years of age, a ſhort thick ſet fellow, round viſage, ſhort brown hair; had on a hunting ſhirt, cloth jacket and tow trowſers, when he went away.

Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice, and brings him home, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, but no charges.

SAMUEL GARRET, junr.

Nov. 30. †

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to the Goldſmith's buſineſs. Enquire of the printers hereof.

Mav 25. t. f.

Meadow for Sale.

MEADOW on Shivers's Iſland for ſale. Apply to JAMES WILKINS, No. 14, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Sept. 28th, 1796. t.f

TO BE SOLD,

The following valuable places, viz.

1ſt. THE noted Tavern kept for many years by the ſubſcriber, together with 14 acres of land, on which is an orchard of about 230 apple trees. The houſe, out-houſes, barns and ſtables are in good repair, and are now in the tenure of Mr. Robert Meldrem. Said tavern is ſo well known that a more particular deſcription is not neceſſary.

2d. The Plantation adjoining ſaid tavern, conſiſting of 150 acres of excellent limeſtone land, 70 acres of which is woodland, and 80 acres cleared, and under good cultivation, with a conſiderble part laid in clover. On this plantation is a ſtone farm-houſe, with a well of good water near the door, and a never failing ſtream of water running through the whole; alſo a proportionable part of orcharding and meadow.

3d. A Lot conſiſting of two acres of Land, with a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, and blackſmith's ſhop; being an excellent ſtand for buſineſs. On this lot is a good well of water, about 30 apple trees, and a lime-kiln.

The above will be ſold all together, or ſeparate, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer.

4th. The place on which the ſubſcriber now reſides, containing about 30 acres of excellent land, with a good orchard, and a new elegant ſtone houſe, well finiſhed, being 40 feet in front and nearly the ſame in depth, with a good kitchen, all very convenient.

5th. A Plantation conſiſting of 150 acres of good land, 70 acres of which is under improvement, with a proportionable quantity of meadow, and 80 acres of woodland, with a farmhouſe and an orchard on the premiſes, and a never failing ſpring of water near the centre of the place. This plantation will be ſold all together, or in ſeparate lots, as will beſt accommodate thoſe who purchaſe.

The terms of payment will be made eaſy, and poſſeſion given the firſt of April, 1797.

The whole of the above deſcribed premiſes lie in Bucks county, in the townſhip of Buckingham, on the old York road, 27 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 miles from Corell's ferry. For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM BENNET.

June 1, 1796. tf

In Chancery of New-Jerſey.

John Platt, Henry Appleton, Sampſon Wright, Henry Chapman, and John Prothers, executors of William Neate, deceaſed,
againſt
Garret Rapalji, and Helena his wife.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, iſſuing out of the High Court of Chancery of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, directed to me, the ſubſcriber, High Sheriff of the county of Morris, in the ſaid ſtate, and in purſuance of the act of Aſſembly in ſuch caſe made and provided, I ſhall expoſe to ſale, at public vendue and out-cry, on Tueſday, the 21ſt day of March next, all thoſe certain MESSUAGES, IRON-WORKS, MILLS, and LANDS adjoining thereto, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or leſs, ſituate, lying and being at the head of Muſkinninkunk river, in the counties of Morris and Suſſex, in the ſaid ſtate of New-Jerſey, called and known by the name of BROOKLAND FORGE, which premiſes are ſold under a decree of the ſaid Court of Chancery, to the end that the monies ariſing from ſuch ſale may be applied to the diſcharge of the monies due from the complainants on a certain mortgage, bearing date the firſt day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-three, given and executed to their teſtator, the ſaid William Neate, deceaſed, by the ſaid Garret Rapalji, and Helena his wife, together with the coſts of ſuit by the ſaid Court awarded to the ſaid complainants.

The ſale will commence on the premiſes, between the hours of twelve and five on the above mentioned day, when a good and ſufficient deed will be executed, by

HIRAM SMITH, High Sheriff of the county of Morris.

To be Sold by Private Sale,

And poſſeſſion given at any time between the date hereof and the firſt of April next,

A PLANTATION or tract of land, ſituated in the townſhip of Weſt Caln, Cheſter county, within 1 mile of Peter Whitaker's tavern, on the old Lancaſter road, leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, 40 miles from Philadelphia, 2 miles from the turnpike road, within one mile of a good merchant mill and ſaw mill, within two miles of Samuel Downing's iron works, bounded by land of the widow Pierce, Abraham Jefferies and others, containing 179 acres, of which there is and may be made twenty acres of meadow, the greater part of which may be watered, and between eighty and a hundred acres, under excellent timber. On the premiſes is an orchard of excellent grafted fruit, with many other fruit trees, a two ſtory log houſe and barn, and a ſpring-houſe, with a never failing ſpring. The land lays high, and conſequently pleaſant and healthy, level and eaſy to be tilled. Enquire of the ſubſcriber, living in Edgmont townſhip, Delaware county, within one mile and a half of Middletown Friends Meeting-houſe, 3 miles of the Riſing Sun tavern upon the Straſburgh road, leading from Philadelphia to the Turks Head. The conditions of ſale will be made eaſy, by

NATHANIEL HOLLINGSWORTH.

11th mo. 13th, 1796. t. f.

PHILADELPHIA, CARLISLE, and HARRISBURGH MAIL

STAGES,

To paſs through READING.

THE ſubſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their generous patronage ſince his commencement of the line of STAGES from Philadelphia to Harriſburgh: Having duly conſidered its utility, begs leave to inform his friends, that he intends performing the route in much leſs time than formerly, for which purpoſe he has ſupplied himſelf with ſeveral excellent horſes and careful drivers, by which means he hopes to merit a continuance of future cuſtom. From the 19th inſtant the journey between Philadelphia and Harriſburgh (during the ſummer ſeaſon) will be performed three times in each week, and during the winter twice; and for the better accommodation of the paſſengers, he intends not to admit more than ſeven in each ſtage. He likewiſe purpoſes to keep a ſtage running from Harriſburgh to Carliſle twice in each week, during the ſummer ſeaſon, and once in winter: From this alteration in his line, and from his former punctuality, ſolicits a continuation of his former cuſtomers, and remains the public's obedient ſervant,

WILLIAM COLEMAN.

Reading, September 5, 1796.

Stages will ſtart and arrive during the ſummer ſeaſon as follows:

Start from Philadelphia on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, in the morning, arrive at Reading the ſame evenings, and at Harriſburgh, on Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday evenings. Start from Harriſburgh on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, in the morning, arrive at Reading the ſame evenings, at Philadelphia, on Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday evenings.

☞ The ſtage running from Harriſburgh to Carliſle will be ſo accommodated, as to arrive at Carliſle from Philadelphia, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays at noon; the ſame days in each week will bring paſſengers from Carliſle to Philadelphia the ſame evening.

BILL of FARE.

Paſſage from Carliſle to Philadelphia, or back, 6 dollars; to Harriſburgh 5 dollars; and to Reading 2 and ½ dollars. Way paſſengers, 6d. per mile, baggage, 150lb. equal to one paſſenger.

Looking-Glaſſes, Hardware, Dry Goods, &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front ſtreets, has for Sale, a large and general Aſſortment of the following Articles, wholeſale or retail:

LOOKING glaſſes and tea trays
Andirons, ſhovels and tongs
Candleſticks and ſnuffers
Iron pots and bake ovens
Flat irons and ſtands
London pewter
Copper and iron teakettles
Frying pans and bellows
Tea pots, ſpoons and ſoup ladles
Cloths and caſſimers
Chintzes and calicoes
Silk, cotton & thread ſtockings
Ladies and gentlemens gloves
Sacking bottoms
Fiſhhooks and needles
Pocket knives & pencils
Knives and forks
Razors & corkſcrews
Penknives and ſciſſars
Shoe and knee buckles
Watch chains, ſtrings, ſeals and keys
Plated ſpurs & ſpectacles
Ivory and horn combs
Pocket books and inkholders
Piſtols and burning glaſſes
SALTS,
Linens and checks
Money purſes & ribbons
Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Nankeens and muſlins
Thickſetts, &c. &c.

REMOVAL.

ABBOT & SIMPSON,

TAKE the liberty of informing their friends in particular, and the public in general, that they have removed from No. 57, to 80, North Second-ſtreet, where they have for ſale, a large quantity, and a very great variety of queens-ware, and glaſs, juſt imported in the ſhips Willian Penn, Ceres and Hebe, from London; the Birmingham Packet, Amiable, Catherine, Adraſtus, Patty, and Friendſhip, from Liverpool, conſiſting of elegant enamelled wedgwood table ſervices, compleat, of a variety of patterns—likewiſe enamelled, coloured and plain queens-ware of almoſt every deſcription; alſo an aſſortment of the very beſt double japanned tea trays and waiters of different ſizes and patterns; where merchants, captains of veſſels, country ſtore-keepers, and the public in general, may have their orders executed with the greateſt punctuality, on the moſt reaſonable terms (wholeſale and retail) for caſh, or approved notes of a ſhort date.

P. S. Mr. Simpſon is juſt returned from the different manufactories (in England) where he has been making the above ſelection, and eſtabliſhing ſuch a correſpondence as will always inſure to them goods of the firſt quality.

Philadelphia, Oct. 17, 1796. tbctC.

STRAYED from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Caernarvon townſhip, Berks county, ſix Carolina bred STEERS, four or five years old, four of them have very long horns; one had a bell on, faſtened with a broad leather ſtrap, he is a dark brindle, with long horns; one a dark brown, has one horn crooked, and turning down towards his head; one a brown, with common ſize horns; one a yellow red, has long horns and a ſtar in his face; one black and white, has long horns; and one red and white, with horns ſtanding up, but not longer than common. They are all ear marked, but the mark cannot be remembered, and branded on the top of the left horn, except the one with a bell on, who is not branded, the mark can ſcarcely be ſeen, brand mark U B. Said ſteers went off ſometime laſt May. Whoever takes them up and brings them to the ſubſcriber, or to Jones's tavern, near the ſubſcriber's, ſhall have twenty ſhillings a head reward, and reaſonable expences, or twelve ſhillings and ſix-pence per head, upon giving notice where they may be found.

ULRICK BRUNNER.

November 5, 1796, 5w 7

Carpets and Carpeting,

Juſt come to hand.

ALSO, a large and general aſſortment of goods, as uſual, for ſale, at No. 52, Market-ſtreet. WILLIAM ADCOCK.

Nov. 15.

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the 28th ult. a dark bay HORSE, about fifteen hands high, a ſtar in his forehead, his off hind foot white, a little hipſhot in his right hip ſome ſaddle marks, a natural trotter; likewiſe, in the night of the 8th inſtant, a large well made old ſorrel HORSE, in good order, having ſome white down his face, a white ſpot on his under lip, branded on his near ſhoulder, ſhod all round, and is a natural trotter. Whoever brings the deſcribed horſes to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive Ten Dollars for each horſe, with reaſonable charges, and if the thief or thieves be brought to juſtice, Twenty Dollars. JOSEPH WALKER.

Great-Valley, Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, 11th mo. 11th, 1796. *

FOR SALE,

A Very valuable eſtate, ſituate in Gloucester county, on the river Delaware, near Raccoon creek, and oppoſite to Cheſter, containing 470 acres of land, about 200 of which are banked meadow, and more within bank to be cleared and made, of a ſoil equal to any on the Delaware. This has been long known as a dairy and grazing farm, being formerly in the tenure of Becket, the greatcheeſe maker, and now of John Piſſant. It has a good proportion of timber land, and may be conveniently divided into two farms, having two good dwellings, well ſituated, commodious barns, and ſtabling for a large number of cattle. It has good advantages for tending market, either by land or water. For terms, apply to the tenant on the premiſes, to Samuel Tomkins adjoining thereto, Joſeph Sloan, Surveyor, near Haddonfield, or John Litle, No. 40, North Sixth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

October 11th, 1796. 11 w.

To be ſold, by private ſale,

ONE hundred and ſeven acres of land, ſituate in Weſtnantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, bounded by lands of Samuel Barys and James M'Cacherin, with 10 acres of good meadow, well watered, and more may be made, and a proportion of woodland; there are on the premiſes a log dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with three fire places, and a good barn, all new and in good repair, alſo a ſpring with a ſpring-houſe over it, and a good run of water near the door; the fences are all in good order. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, near the premiſes, in Brandywine townſhip, Cheſter county. WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

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